

FEIRY'S

Home Garden

1937



VERBENA—
an old favorite
— always new.



Colors brilliant to pastel.
Thrives in hottest sun.
Blooms from midsummer
to frost.

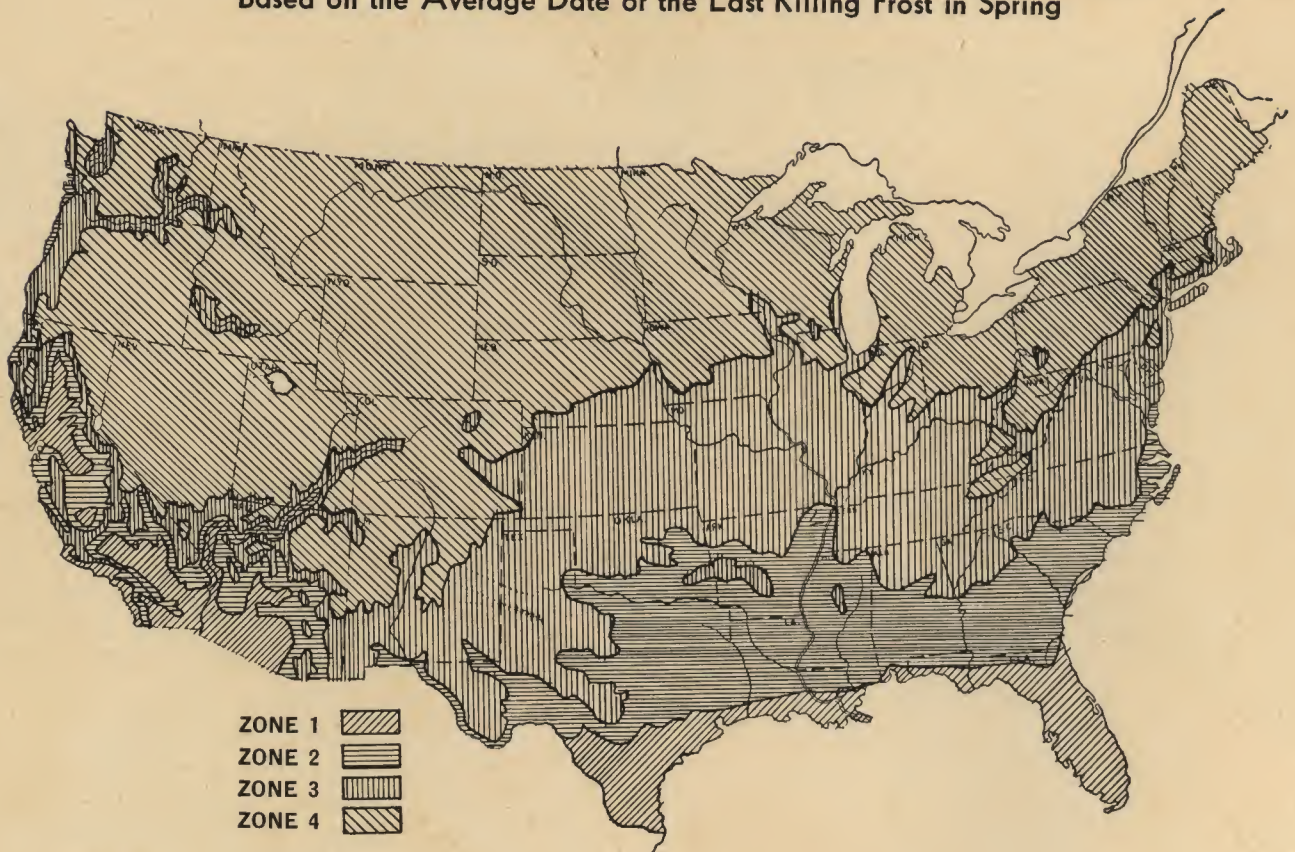
Today's Seeds Are Tomorrow's Gardens!

WHEN SUMMER COMES, you will be enjoying a garden grown from FERRY'S SEEDS, freshly packed for 1937. Back of every seed are years and years of careful scientific development to produce ideal vegetables and flowers. FERRY-MORSE SEED Co. is continually working with "today's" seeds that home gardens of tomorrow may more nearly approach perfection.



When to plant your Vegetables

Seasonal Zones Compiled from the U. S. Department of Agriculture Records,
Based on the Average Date of the Last Killing Frost in Spring



To determine the approximate planting dates for your section of the country, first find on the map the zone in which you are located. Then, in the column under this zone number you will find the months in which the various vegetables and flowers may be planted in your section.

	ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4		ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4
Artichoke.....	Feb. to Mar.	Mar. to May			Kohl Rabi.....	Mar. to June	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
Asparagus.....	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Leek.....	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to May
Beans.....	Apr. to Aug.	Apr. to June	May to June	May to June	Lettuce.....	Jan. to Dec.	Aug. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June
Beet.....	Jan. to Dec.	Feb. to Oct.	Mar. to July	Apr. to July	Melon, Musk.....	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	May to June
Broccoli, Heading.....	July to Oct.	Feb. to Mar.	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to Apr.	Melon, Water.....	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	May to June
Broccoli, Sprouting.....	Feb. to June	Feb. to June	Mar. to July	Apr. to July	Mustard.....	Feb. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to June	May to July
Brussels Sprouts.....	Feb. to May	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to Apr.	Okra.....	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	May to June
Cabbage, Spring.....	Jan. to Mar.	Jan. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Mar. to May	Onion.....	Dec. to Mar.	Dec. to Apr.	Feb. to May	Mar. to June
Cabbage, Fall.....	June to Aug.	June to Aug.	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	Parsley.....	Jan. to Dec.	Jan. to June	Feb. to June	Mar. to June
Cardoon.....	Mar. to May	Mar. to May			Parsnip.....	Mar. to June	Feb. to June	Apr. to June	May to June
Carrot.....	Jan. to Dec.	Jan. to Mar.	Mar. to June	Apr. to June	Peas.....	Jan. to May	Jan. to Apr.	Feb. to May	Mar. to June
Cauliflower, Spring.....	Feb. to Mar.	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Pepper.....	Feb. to Mar.	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Mar. to May
Cauliflower, Fall.....	May to July	June to Aug.	May to June	May to June	Pumpkin.....	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	May to June
Celery.....	Mar. to June	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Mar. to June	Radish.....	Jan. to Dec.	Feb. to Oct.	Mar. to Aug.	Apr. to July
Chervil.....	Feb. to May	Feb. to Mar.	Mar. to June	Apr. to June	Rhubarb.....	Feb. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June
Chives.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Rhubarb Roots.....	Mar. to May	Mar. to May	Mar. to May	Mar. to June
Chicory.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to June	Mar. to June	Apr. to June	Roquette.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	May to June
Collards.....	Jan. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June	Rutabaga.....	July to Sept.	July to Sept.	July to Aug.	July to Aug.
Corn.....	Apr. to June	Mar. to June	May to July	May to July	Salsify.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
Corn Salad.....	Mar. to Aug.	Mar. to Oct.	Apr. to July	May to Aug.	Sorrel.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
Cress.....	Mar. to Aug.	Mar. to July	Apr. to June	May to June	Spinach.....	Jan. to Dec.	Feb. to Oct.	Mar. to Sept.	Apr. to Aug.
Cucumber.....	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	May to June	Squash.....	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	May to June
Dandelion.....	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	May to June	Sunflower.....	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	May to June
Egg Plant.....	Feb. to Mar.	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	Swiss Chard.....	Jan. to Dec.	Feb. to Sept.	Mar. to Aug.	Apr. to July
Endive.....	July to Sept.	Aug. to Sept.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Tobacco.....	Jan. to Feb.	Feb. to Mar.	Mar. to May	Mar. to May
Fennel.....	Mar. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	Tomato.....	Jan. to Mar.	Feb. to Mar.	Mar. to May	Mar. to May
Herbs.....	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to Apr.	Apr. to May	May to June	Turnip, Spring.....	Feb. to Mar.	Jan. to Mar.	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May
Horse Radish.....	Jan. to Apr.	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Turnip, Fall.....	Aug. to Oct.	Aug. to Oct.	July to Aug.	July to Aug.
Kale.....	Feb. to June	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	May to June					

When to plant your Flowers

	ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4		ZONE 1	ZONE 2	ZONE 3	ZONE 4
Abronia.....	Sept. to Apr.	Feb. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	Hollyhock.....	Oct. to Dec.	*Feb. to Mar.	*Mar. to Apr.	*Apr. to May
Achillea.....	Aug. to Mar.	Sept. to Mar.	*Feb. to May	*Apr. to June	Humulus.....	Feb. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June
Acroclinium.....	Oct. to Apr.	Feb. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	Hunemannia.....	Sept. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to June
Adonis.....	Oct. to May	Oct. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Iberis.....	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May
Ageratum.....	Feb. to June	Feb. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	Ipomoea.....	Mar. to May	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June
Agrostemma.....	Aug. to Mar.	*Jan. to Mar.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June	Job's Tears.....	Feb. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
Alyssum.....	Oct. to May	*Feb. to May	*Mar. to June	*Apr. to June	Kaulfussia.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
Amaranthus.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	Kochia.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June
Anagallis.....	Oct. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	Kudzu Vine.....	Aug. to Mar.	*Mar. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June
Anchusa.....	Oct. to May	*Jan. to Mar.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	Lantana.....	Sept. to Mar.	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June
Anemone.....	Feb. to May	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	*May to June	Larkspur.....	Oct. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	May to June
Antirrhinum.....	Oct. to Mar.	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Lathyrus.....	Aug. to Mar.	*Jan. to Apr.	*Feb. to May	*Apr. to June
Arabis.....	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June	Lavatera.....	Aug. to Mar.	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
Arctotis.....	Sept. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June	Lavender.....	Aug. to Mar.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	*May to June
Armeria.....	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June	Lilium.....	Sept. to May	*Feb. to June	*Mar. to June	*Mar. to June
Asclepias.....	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June	Linaria.....	Feb. to May	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	*May to June
Asparagus.....	Aug. to May	Oct. to Mar.	Oct. to Nov.	Sept. to Oct.	Linum.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
Aster.....	Feb. to June	Feb. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	Lobelia.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to Apr.	Apr. to May	May to June
Aubrietia.....	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to May	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June	Lunaria.....	Sept. to Mar.	*Feb. to May	*Apr. to May	*May to June
Balloon Vine.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	Lupin.....	Aug. to Mar.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	*Apr. to June
Balsam.....	Feb. to May	Feb. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	Marigold.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Apr. to June
Bartonia.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	Matricaria.....	Feb. to May	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to June	*Mar. to June
Begonia.....	Sept. to Mar.	Feb. to May	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to Apr.	Matthiola.....	July to Nov.	Mar. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June
Bellis.....	Sept. to Apr.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to Apr.	*Apr. to May	Mesembryanthemum.....	Sept. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
Brachycome.....	Feb. to May	Feb. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	Mignonette.....	Aug. to May	Mar. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June
Browallia.....	Feb. to May	Feb. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	Mimosa.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Mar. to June	Mar. to June
Buddleia.....	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June	Momordica.....	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to June	May to June
Calacia.....	Oct. to May	Feb. to Apr.	Apr. to May	May to June	Morning Glory.....	Mar. to May	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June
Calendula.....	Sept. to May	Jan. to May	Mar. to June	May to June	Myosotis.....	Sept. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Mar. to May
Calliopsis.....	Jan. to Apr.	Jan. to Apr.	Mar. to June	May to June	Nasturtium.....	Mar. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June	May to June
Campanula.....	Aug. to Apr.	*Feb. to May	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June	Nemesia.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
Canary Bird Flower.....	Mar. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	Nemophila.....	Sept. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
Candytuft.....	Sept. to June	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to June	Apr. to June	Nicotiana.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June	May to June
Canna.....	Jan. to June	Jan. to Mar.	Feb. to Mar.	Mar. to May	Nigella.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June
Cardinal Climber.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	Oenothera.....	Sept. to Mar.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	*Apr. to June
Carnation.....	Oct. to Apr.	*Jan. to Mar.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	Pansy.....	Aug. to May	*Jan. to Apr.	*Feb. to May	*Mar. to May
Celosia.....	Feb. to Apr.	Feb. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	Passiflora.....	Sept. to Mar.	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to Apr.	Apr. to May
Centaurea.....	Oct. to Apr.	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	May to June	Pentstemon.....	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*May to June
Cerastium.....	Aug. to Mar.	*Jan. to Mar.	*Mar. to Apr.	*Apr. to May	Petunia.....	Feb. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June
Cheiranthus.....	Sept. to May	*Jan. to Mar.	*Mar. to Apr.	*Apr. to June	Phacelia.....	Sept. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to June	May to June
Chrysanthemum.....	Jan. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Phlox drummondii.....	Sept. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June
Cineraria.....	July to May	Aug. to Apr.	Aug. to May	Aug. to May	Physalis.....	Oct. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June
Clarkia.....	Oct. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	Physostegia.....	Aug. to Mar.	*Jan. to Apr.	*Feb. to May	*Mar. to May
Cleome.....	Feb. to May	Aug. to Oct.	Mar. to Apr.	Apr. to May	Platycodon.....	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May
Cobaea.....	Feb. to Apr.	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Poppy.....	Feb. to May	*Jan. to Apr.	*Feb. to May	*Apr. to June
Coleus.....	Aug. to Mar.	Feb. to Apr.	Feb. to Apr.	Feb. to Apr.	Portulaca.....	Feb. to May	Apr. to June	May to July	May to July
Collinsia.....	Oct. to Mar.	Oct. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Primula.....	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May
Columbine.....	Sept. to Apr.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*May to June	Pyrethrum.....	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Mar.	*Apr. to May	*Apr. to May
Coreopsis.....	Sept. to Apr.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Apr. to May	*May to June	Ranunculus.....	Feb. to June	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	*Apr. to May
Cosmidium.....	Oct. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	Rhodanth.....	Oct. to May	Feb. to May	Apr. to June	Apr. to June
Cosmos.....	Jan. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	Ricinus.....	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Apr. to June	May to June
Cynoglossum.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	Rudbeckia.....	Feb. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June
Cypress Vine.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	Salpiglossis.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to June
Dahlia.....	Feb. to May	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Mar. to Apr.	Salvia.....	Feb. to May	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to Apr.	*Mar. to Apr.
Delphinium.....	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June	Saponaria.....	Sept. to May	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June
Dianthus.....	Oct. to Mar.	Mar. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	Scabiosa.....	Sept. to May	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	*May to June
Didiscus.....	Feb. to June	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	Scarlet Runner Beans.....	Apr. to June	Apr. to May	May to June	May to June
Digitalis.....	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Mar.	*Mar. to Apr.	*Apr. to May	Schizanthus.....	Sept. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June	May to June
Dimorphotheca.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	Sedum.....	Feb. to May	*Feb. to May	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May
Dolichos.....	Apr. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	Shasta Daisy.....	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to May	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May
Erinus.....	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*May to June	*Apr. to June	Statice.....	Sept. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to May
Erysimum.....	Sept. to May	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June	Stevia.....	Aug. to Mar.	Feb. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to May
Eschscholtzia.....	Sept. to May	Mar. to May	Mar. to May	May to June	Stock.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to June	Mar. to May	Mar. to May
Euphorbia.....	Sept. to May	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to Apr.	Apr. to June	Sunflower.....	Apr. to June	Apr. to May	Apr. to June	Apr. to June
Four o'Clock.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to Apr.	Apr. to June	May to June	Sweet Peas.....	Aug. to Mar.	*Dec. to Mar.	*Mar. to Apr.	*Mar. to May
Gaillardia.....	Feb. to May	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to June	*Apr. to June	Sweet William.....	Aug. to Mar.	*Jan. to Apr.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May
Geranium.....	Aug. to Mar.	Aug. to May	Sept. to June	Sept. to June	Thunbergia.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
Gerbera.....	Sept. to Mar.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	Tithonia.....	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May
Geum.....	Aug. to Mar.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	*May to June	Valeriana.....	Aug. to Mar.	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May
Gilia.....	Oct. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	Verbena.....	Aug. to Mar.	Feb. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to June
Globe Amaranth.....	Feb. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to June	May to June	Vinca.....	Jan. to Mar.	Feb. to May	Apr. to May	Apr. to June
Godetia.....	Sept. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	Viola.....	Apr. to Nov.	*Feb. to May	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to June
Gourd.....	Apr. to May	Apr. to May	May to June	May to June	Virginia Stock.....	Aug. to June	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Mar. to May
Gypsophila.....	Sept. to May	*Feb. to Apr.	*Mar. to June	*Apr. to June	Viscaria.....	Feb. to June	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to May	Apr. to June
Helichrysum.....	Feb. to May	Feb. to Apr.	Mar. to May	May to June	Wallflower.....	Aug. to Mar.	Feb. to May	Mar. to Apr.	Mar. to Apr.
Heliotrope.....	Feb. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	Whitlavia.....	Sept. to May	Mar. to May	Apr. to May	May to June
Hesperis.....	Aug. to Apr.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	*Apr. to May	Xeranthemum.....	Feb. to May	Mar. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June
Heuchera.....	Aug. to Mar.	*Mar. to May	*Apr. to May	*Apr. to May	Zinnia.....	Mar. to May	Feb. to May	Mar. to June	Apr. to June
Hibiscus.....	Aug. to Mar.	*Mar. to Apr.	*Apr. to May	*May to June					

*NOTE. Perennial varieties of the kinds starred may also be planted in the fall.

Garden Success

for each sort may be learned from careful study of our cultural directions and by inquiry among the successful gardeners in your neighborhood.

Third—Covering the seed at the right depth. This varies with different kinds of seeds and conditions of soil and can be learned only through practical experience.

Fourth—Proper condition of the soil. It must be loose and soft so that the tender stems of seedlings can easily emerge and the young roots quickly find plant food. This is usually secured by careful preparation of the soil and by not planting fine seeds when the ground is wet.

CULTIVATING

Stirring the surface soil during the period of growth kills weeds, loosens the ground so as to encourage root development, allows air to enter, and helps to conserve moisture. Cultivation may be deep at first, but as the plants grow it should be more shallow to avoid injury to the roots.

STARTING PLANTS INDOORS

Seedling plants may be grown successfully in spring in shallow boxes of soil placed in south or east windows.

The preparation of the seed box is simple but it needs care. First, is the question of drainage. The seed box, whether it is a cigar box or larger flat box, needs to have holes bored in the bottom,—about six inches apart in the larger boxes and about three inches apart in one of cigar box size. Over the bottom of the box spread pieces of broken flower pots or crockery, or small pebbles, then coarser soil, and last of all finely sifted garden soil.

Firm the soil and sow the seed thinly in rows. The general rule for depth of sowing is about four times the diameter of the seeds.

Thin sowing is economy. The tiny plants crowd each other if planted too thickly.

Cover the seed box with a damp cloth or piece of paper until germination starts and place a pane of glass over the top. Remove the paper or cloth as soon as the first tiny sprouts break through the soil. Wipe off the glass when water collects on it from evaporation. This will prevent moisture from dripping on the little plants and perhaps causing "damping off."

During the day prop up one edge of the covering glass for ventilation.

Keep the seed box moist but not wet or water-logged. The best way to water is from beneath by setting the seed box in a pan of water or in shallow water in a sink.

HOTBEDS


You can gain time and have early vegetables at small cost by means of a hotbed. The construction is simple, and the expense so slight that any gardener can provide one for himself.

In using a hotbed the essentials for success are:


1. Steady, uniform heat and moisture.
2. Keeping the soil a few degrees warmer than the air above it.
3. Careful "hardening off" before transplanting to the open air by gradual exposure to cooler temperature and by diminishing the supply of water.

The greatest difficulty in accomplishing these three essentials, probably, is overheating the air in bright sunshine. Great care and watchfulness will be necessary to avoid it.

Without experience one would scarcely believe how quickly the temperature in a well built hotbed will rise to 90 or 100 degrees upon a still, sunny day, even when the temperature outside is far below freezing; or how quickly the temperature will fall to that outside, if upon a windy, cloudy day the sash is left open ever so little. A rush of cold air driven over the plants is far more injurious than the same temperature when the air is still. Again, in cloudy weather, a bed can go several days without watering, but will dry up in an hour when open on a sunny day.



STARTING PLANTS INDOORS—After firming the soil in the seed box, sow the seed thinly in rows which may be marked with a stick, as shown. The general rule for depth of planting is four times the diameter of the seeds. Very fine seeds, such as petunia, should be sown on top and merely pressed into the soil.



Thin the seedlings after they come up if the stand is thick. The remaining plants will be stronger and sturdier if they have plenty of room to grow.

PREPARING THE SOIL

A rich sandy loam is well adapted to gardening. Other kinds of soil are suitable, but stiff clays need plenty of fibrous material and must be thoroughly broken up. Sandy soils generally need additional fertilizing.

When fertilizing is needed, well rotted stable manure is always beneficial, but it should be supplemented by commercial fertilizer containing a good percentage of phosphate and potash. Wood ashes may be applied liberally to most soils. For general use where manure is not available, a commercial fertilizer containing 4 per cent nitrates, 12 per cent phosphate, and 4 to 6 per cent potash, is usually best. Apply at the rate of about 4 pounds to the square rod.

Work the soil deeply and make the top three or four inches as fine and loose as possible. Remember that much weed killing can be done by hoeing or raking just before planting. Do not work clay soils when they are wet enough to stick to hoe or spade.

PLANTING

When planting seed, avoid disappointment and possible failure by means of:

First—A constant and correct degree of moisture. The soil should always be moist, but never wet when avoidable. To retain moisture after planting, cover seed immediately with fine freshly prepared earth and press it down firmly and smoothly. This firming of the soil brings the particles of earth into close contact with the seeds, prevents drying out, and facilitates growth.

Second—The proper degree of heat. This is secured by planting when the atmospheric and soil temperatures are most favorable for germination of kind of seed that is to be planted. The best temperature

begins with Good Seed and Careful Planting

TRANSPLANTING

In transplanting, either outdoors or from the hotbed:
 Take care to avoid injury to the roots in taking up the plants.
 Set plants out as soon as possible to prevent air from coming in contact with the roots.
 Firm the soil around the plants so that they can take secure hold.
 Provide shade to keep the hot sun from withering the leaves.

WATERING

The best hours of the day to water plants are early morning or evening. The roots, however, may be watered at any time. One good soaking is better than many light sprinklings.

COLD-FRAME

A cold-frame is a simple construction of boards for wintering young plants; also to protect and harden off plants from greenhouse or hotbed before fully exposing them in the open air.

Select a dry, southern exposure and make a frame from four to six feet wide and as long as required. The back should be fourteen to eighteen inches high and the front eight to twelve, with a cross-tie every three feet. The frame may be covered with sash or cloth. If seeds are sown in the open border early in September, plants will be ready to set in cold-frames about the last of October. The soil should be well prepared and smoothly raked before planting. Admit air freely on pleasant days, but keep the frame closed in severe weather.

Planting Chart for Vegetables

	QUANTITY NEEDED			DISTANCE	
	To Produce a Given No. of Plants	For 100 ft. of Row	To Sow an Acre	Apart in Row	Between Rows
Artichoke.....	1 oz. to 500	1/4 oz.	6 oz.	18 to 24 in.	36 to 48 in.
Asparagus.....	1 oz. to 800	1 oz.	4 lbs.	3 to 6 in.	12 to 24 in.
Asparagus Roots.....		40 to 60	3600 to 7200	18 to 36 in.	24 to 48 in.
Beans, Bush.....		2 lbs.	60 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.
Beans, Pole.....		1 lb.	30 lbs.	6 to 8 in.	36 to 48 in.
Beet, Table.....		1 oz.	8 to 15 lbs.	1 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.
Beet, Mangel and Sugar.....		1 oz.	4 to 6 lbs.	3 to 6 in.	18 to 36 in.
Broccoli.....	1 oz. to 5000	1/4 oz.	3 oz.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 40 in.
Brussels Sprouts.....	1 oz. to 5000	1/4 oz.	3 oz.	18 to 24 in.	18 to 36 in.
Cabbage.....	1 oz. to 5000	1/4 oz.	3 oz.	12 to 24 in.	24 to 36 in.
Cardoon.....		1/2 oz.	4 oz.	18 to 30 in.	18 to 30 in.
Carrot.....		1/4 oz.	3 to 5 lbs.	1 to 3 in.	18 to 24 in.
Cauliflower.....	1 oz. to 5000	1/4 oz.	4 oz.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 30 in.
Celery.....	1 oz. to 10000	1/8 oz.	4 oz.	4 to 8 in.	20 to 48 in.
Chicory.....		1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	18 to 36 in.
Collards.....	1 oz. to 5000	1/4 oz.	4 oz.	12 to 18 in.	24 to 30 in.
Corn, Pop.....		1/4 lb.	6 lbs.	4 to 6 in.	36 to 48 in.
Corn, Sweet.....		1/2 lb.	15 lbs.	4 to 6 in.	30 to 48 in.
Corn Salad.....		2 oz.	10 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	12 to 18 in.
Cress.....		1 oz.	10 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	12 to 18 in.
Cucumber.....		1 oz. to 100 hills	2 lbs.	1 to 3 ft.	3 to 6 ft.
Dandelion.....		1/2 oz.	5 lbs.	6 to 12 in.	18 to 24 in.
Dill.....		1/2 oz.	5 lbs.	4 to 8 in.	18 to 36 in.
Egg Plant.....	1 oz. to 2000		8 oz.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 30 in.
Endive.....		1 oz.	4 lbs.	8 to 12 in.	18 to 24 in.
Fennel.....		1 oz.	3 lbs.	4 to 12 in.	24 to 40 in.
Garlic.....		10 lbs.		3 to 4 in.	12 to 24 in.
Horseradish Roots.....		400	10000 to 15000	12 to 18 in.	30 to 36 in.
Kale.....	1 oz. to 5000	1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 36 in.
Kohl Rabi.....		1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	3 to 6 in.	12 to 24 in.
Leek.....		1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	12 to 42 in.
Lettuce.....		1/4 oz.	3 lbs.	4 to 14 in.	12 to 18 in.
Melon, Musk.....		1 oz. to 100 hills	2 lbs.	2 to 3 ft.	6 to 8 ft.
Melon, Water.....		4 oz. to 100 hills	4 lbs.	2 to 3 ft.	6 to 8 ft.
Mustard.....		1/2 oz.	5 lbs.	4 to 8 in.	12 to 24 in.
Okra.....		2 oz.	8 lbs.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 36 in.
Onion.....		1/2 oz.	5 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	18 to 30 in.
Onion (for sets).....			40 to 80 lbs.	Not thinned	12 to 14 in.
Parsnip.....		1/2 oz.	3 lbs.	3 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.
Parsley.....		1/4 oz.	3 lbs.	4 to 8 in.	12 to 18 in.
Peas, Garden.....		1 lb.	90 to 150 lbs.	1 to 3 in.	24 to 36 in.
Pepper.....	1 oz. to 1000	1/8 oz.	8 oz.	15 to 18 in.	18 to 30 in.
Pumpkin.....		3/4 lb. to 100 hills	3 to 4 lbs.	3 to 4 ft.	8 to 12 ft.
Radish.....		1 oz.	10 to 12 lbs.	1 in.	12 to 18 in.
Rhubarb.....		1 oz.	3 lbs.	18 to 24 in.	24 to 48 in.
Rutabaga.....		1/2 oz.	2 to 4 lbs.	6 to 8 in.	18 to 24 in.
Sage.....		1 oz.	4 to 5 lbs.	6 to 12 in.	18 to 24 in.
Salsify.....		1 oz.	8 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	18 to 24 in.
Savory, Summer.....		1/2 oz.	1 lb.	6 to 8 in.	18 to 24 in.
Sorrel.....		1 oz.	5 lbs.	2 to 4 in.	12 to 24 in.
Spinach.....		1 oz.	10 to 12 lbs.	3 to 6 in.	12 to 18 in.
Squash, Summer.....		4 oz. to 100 hills	4 lbs.	3 to 4 ft.	3 to 4 ft.
Squash, Winter.....		8 oz. to 100 hills	2 lbs.	3 to 4 ft.	6 to 9 ft.
Sunflower.....		2 oz.	8 lbs.	8 to 12 in.	3 to 6 ft.
Tomato.....	1 oz. to 3000		4 oz.	2 to 6 ft.	3 to 7 ft.
Tobacco.....	1 oz. to 5000		2 oz.	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.
Turnip.....		1 oz.	1 to 2 lbs.	3 to 4 in.	12 to 24 in.

Number of Plants to the Acre at Given Distances

Dis. apart	No. plants
12 x 1 in.....	522,720
12 x 3 in.....	174,240
12 x 12 in.....	43,560
16 x 1 in.....	392,040
18 x 1 in.....	348,480
18 x 3 in.....	116,160
18 x 12 in.....	29,040
18 x 18 in.....	19,360
20 x 1 in.....	313,635
20 x 20 in.....	15,681
24 x 1 in.....	261,360
24 x 18 in.....	15,520
24 x 24 in.....	10,890
30 x 1 in.....	209,088
30 x 6 in.....	34,848
30 x 12 in.....	17,424
30 x 16 in.....	13,068
30 x 20 in.....	10,454
30 x 24 in.....	8,712
30 x 30 in.....	6,970
36 x 3 in.....	58,080
36 x 12 in.....	14,520
36 x 18 in.....	9,680
36 x 24 in.....	7,260
36 x 36 in.....	4,840
42 x 12 in.....	12,446
42 x 24 in.....	6,223
42 x 36 in.....	4,148
48 x 12 in.....	10,890
48 x 18 in.....	7,790
48 x 24 in.....	5,445
48 x 30 in.....	4,356
48 x 36 in.....	3,630
48 x 48 in.....	2,723
60 x 36 in.....	2,901
60 x 48 in.....	2,178
60 x 60 in.....	1,743
8 x 1 ft.....	5,445
8 x 3 ft.....	1,815
8 x 8 ft.....	680
10 x 1 ft.....	4,356
10 x 6 ft.....	726
10 x 10 ft.....	435
12 x 1 ft.....	3,630
12 x 5 ft.....	736
12 x 12 ft.....	302
16 x 1 ft.....	2,722
16 x 16 ft.....	170

Approximate Number of Feet of Row Per Acre at Given Distances

Dis. between rows	Feet of row
18 in.....	29,010
24 in.....	21,758
30 in.....	17,427
36 in.....	14,526
42 in.....	12,439
48 in.....	10,853

No Home Garden is quite Complete



You'll need some Limas to go with the sweet corn for making succotash. (See pages 8 and 9.)

ARTICHOKE

(True Artichoke, not Jerusalem Artichoke)

Sow seed in March or April, giving young plants protection until danger of frost is past. In transplanting, set in rows about 4 feet apart and about 2 feet apart in the row. In mild climates plants produce a crop of buds the second year. Where winters are severe, protect the crowns with a heavy mulch.

GREEN GLOBE Medium height plants producing deep green globe-shaped flower heads.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 65c; 2 oz. \$1.20; ¼ lb. \$2.00.

ASPARAGUS

Soak the seed 24 hours before planting. Sow in spring in rows about 18 inches apart, and 15 to 20 seeds to the foot. Cover 2 inches deep. Thin the young plants to about 1 inch apart. Hoe frequently. Set plants in permanent beds the following spring.

When planting roots, work the soil to a depth of 16 or 18 inches. Apply stable manure, or peat moss, and fertilizer liberally. Place roots crown up about 2 feet apart in trenches about 4 inches deep and 6 inches wide. Leave the rows about 4 feet apart. A bed 500 square feet in size requires about 100 roots, enough for an average family for 8 or 10 years.

MARY WASHINGTON Large green shoots of fine flavor. Early and vigorous.

Seed—Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c.

Roots—\$1.25 per 25; \$2.25 per 100. Postpaid in U. S. A.

BEANS

Plant beans after all danger of frost is past, in warm, dry, well-prepared soil. The rows should be 2 to 3 feet apart and the seeds covered 1½ to 2 inches deep. Thin the young plants to 3 to 6 inches apart in the rows.

Shallow cultivation should be frequent until blossoming; then stop to avoid injury to the roots. (Root injury causes the blossoms to fall off.) For succession, plant every 2 weeks until midsummer. Frequent picking of the crop insures long bearing.

Not less than 5 lbs. of a variety sold at the 10 lb. rate.

Postpaid in U. S. A.

BUSH—GREEN POD

BOUNTIFUL 48 days. Large flat pods of rich green are ready for the table about six weeks after sowing. Tender, delicious, and stringless. One of the best early green beans.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

BROAD WINDSOR LONG POD (Also known as Fava Bean and as Horse Bean; not a kidney bean.) Late. Valuable for green shell use.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

DWARF HORTICULTURAL Snap pods, 53 days; shell beans 60 days. One of the best to plant in your garden for use as a shell bean. Pods broad, flat, and stringless and very good as snaps when young.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

EARLY MOHAWK 50 days. Snap pods splendid for shipping. Plant large, very hardy, heavily productive. Pods medium green.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

FORDHOOK FAVORITE 52 days. Attractive medium dark green pods, fleshy and tender; nearly round, 5½ to 6 inches long, and of fine flavor. Seeds pure white, and if allowed to ripen are useful for baking or soup.

Carton 10c. (Cartons only)

FULL MEASURE 52 days. One of the most satisfactory round-podded green beans. The vines bear heavily and the 5-inch pods are straight, crisp, and stringless.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

GIANT STRINGLESS GREEN POD 53 days. A real "giant" because the pods measure 6 to 6½ inches long when ready to eat. The vines are quick growing, stand dry weather very well, and produce heavily.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

REFUGEE or 1000 to 1. 70 days. (Sometimes called Late Refugee, Round Pod Refugee, and Improved Refugee.) Very good for fall use for canning and pickling. The uniform round pods are of medium length and very fleshy and brittle when young. The flavor is outstanding.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

RED VALENTINE 52 days. One of the most dependable early beans for your garden. Abundant green pods of medium length, fleshy and crisp. Grows rapidly and is a good choice for succession planting.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

STRINGLESS BLACK VALENTINE 53 days. An improved form of the old Black Valentine. It is very early and stringless. The round pods are dark green. Use them when they are young, and you'll find them good eating.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD 53 days. One of the most delicious in flavor of all green beans. Abundant pods slightly shorter and thicker than those of Giant Stringless and Full Measure. A splendid selection.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

For Small Gardens!

▲▲▲ It's economical to buy beans, peas, and corn in Ferry's 10-cent cartons. They plant from 25 to 35 feet of row.

without one or more kinds of Beans

BUSH—GREEN POD (Continued)

STRINGLESS RED VALENTINE 54 days. Produces pods entirely stringless, but similar in other characteristics to Red Valentine. Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

STRINGLESS REFUGEE 70 days. Splendid canning variety; young pods particularly valuable for canning and pickling whole. Pods medium green; very uniform; absolutely stringless, very fleshy, brittle and fine grained. Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

TENDERGREEN 54 days. An excellent home and market garden variety. Plants large, erect, productive. Pods round, fleshy, stringless, and of fine quality. Seeds brown, mottled with light fawn. Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

TENNESSEE GREEN POD 54 days. The largest, longest, and broadest pods of any Bush Green-pod bean. The snaps are thick, meaty, and flavorful. Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

EARLY MARROW PEA OR WHITE NAVY (The common white pea bean of commerce.) Ripe in 90 to 100 days. Plant large with tendency to form runners; hardy, very prolific. Pods 4 inches long. Dry beans small, white. Carton 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

LARGE WHITE MARROW or MOUNTAIN Ripe in 100 days. High quality large bean for use dry. Plant large with tendency to form runners; very vigorous and productive. Pods 5½ inches long. Dry beans medium large, white. Carton 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

RED KIDNEY Standard commercial variety very popular for use as dry beans. Seed kidney-shaped, rich, deep red color. Carton 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

WHITE KIDNEY Ripe in 100 days. High quality large bean for use dry. Plant large with tendency to form runners; hardy, heavily productive. Pods 6 to 6½ inches long. Dry beans large, long kidney shape; white. Also called Royal Dwarf Kidney. Carton 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

BUSH—WAX POD

CHALLENGE BLACK WAX 45 days. The earliest garden bean. Plant small, moderately productive. Pods yellow; round; fleshy, stringless, brittle, tender. Seeds black. Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

CURRIE'S RUST PROOF WAX 50 days. Well adapted for shipping. Pods, 6 inches long, straight, fleshy, moderately fibrous and stringy. Seeds black. Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

DAVIS WHITE WAX 52 days. Well adapted for shipping. Pods, 6 inches long, fleshy and tender when young but become somewhat fibrous and stringy. Seeds white and excellent for baking. Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

FERRY'S GOLDEN WAX 48 days. This early, attractive yellow bean is a favorite with home gardeners. The small vines are very productive. The flavor is of the finest; the pods plump and stringless. If you like wax beans, you can't go wrong on this. Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

GRENNELL RUST PROOF WAX 48 days. Similar to Ferry's Golden Wax. Pods attractive golden yellow, oval, fleshy, brittle, stringless. Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

HODSON WAX 65 days. Splendidly adapted for shipping. Plant large, thrifty, with slender branches; heavily productive, notably resistant to disease. Pods attractive light yellow; fleshy and tender when very young, but become tough and stringy. Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

PENCIL POD WAX 52 days. Very desirable for home and market garden and for truckers. Plant large and thrifty; heavily productive over long period. Pods handsome bright yellow; very fleshy, stringless, brittle, fine grained, and tender. Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

PROLIFIC BLACK WAX 52 days. The flavor of this bean is equal to that of Golden Wax, and the quality also excellent. The slender pods are light yellow and stringless. Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX (Also known as Brittle Wax) 52 days. Especially valuable for canning. Plant erect, medium large. Pods waxy light yellow; very fleshy, brittle, stringless, without fibre. Carton 10c; lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

STRINGLESS KIDNEY WAX 53 days. Large, fleshy pods, nearly round, and of rich creamy yellow color make this variety another good selection for home gardens. Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

SURE CROP WAX 53 days. A very popular wax bean with long flat pods of golden color. Very meaty, tender, and stringless. Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

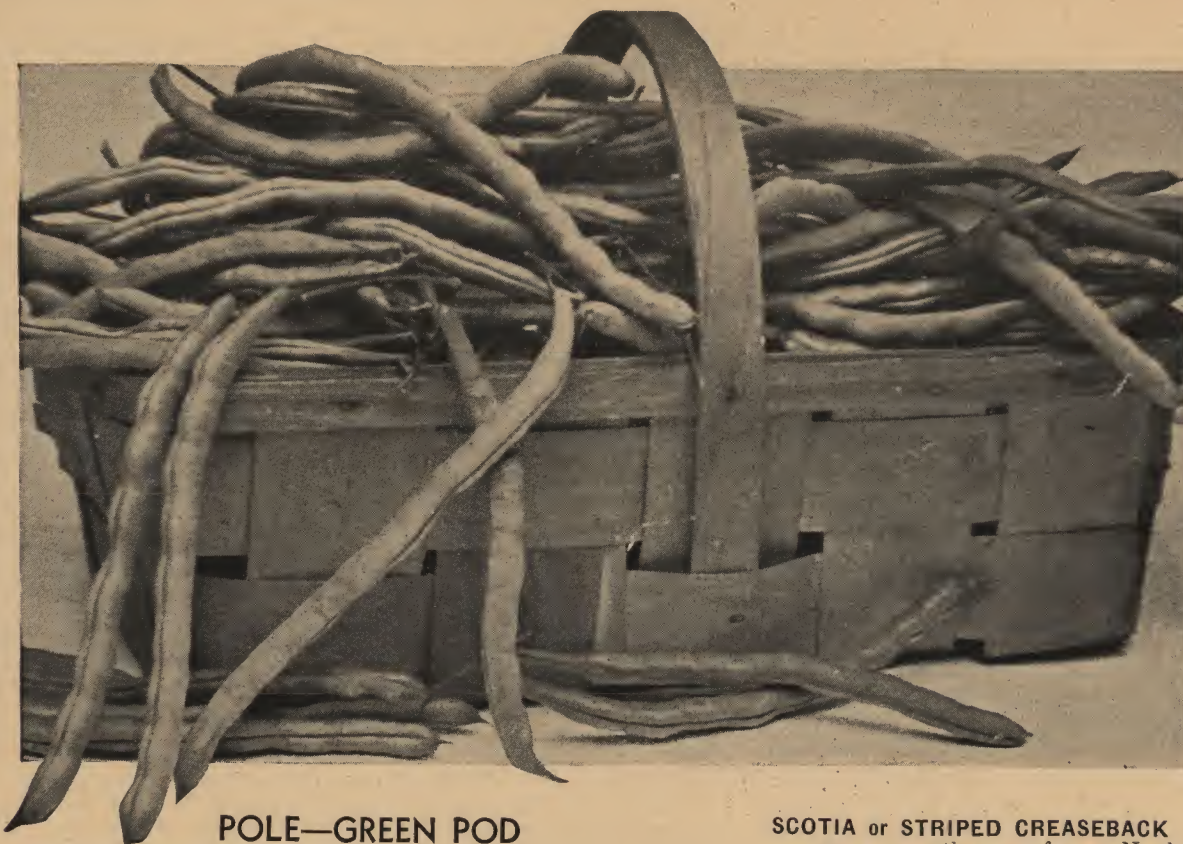
UNRIVALED WAX 53 days. Extremely prolific home and market garden sort. Plant medium large, thrifty, resistant. Pods attractive clear yellow; flat but fleshy; brittle, stringless, and tender. Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX 53 days. A favorite with those who like a large-podded wax bean. Very productive and of splendid quality. Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

WEBBER WAX 48 days. Extremely early and productive. Pods 5 to 5½ inches long, flat but thick, brittle, and of good quality. Especially recommended for home and market garden. Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.



"Bean hungry?" Crisp, creamy-yellow pods of Sure Crop Wax will please and satisfy you.



POLE—GREEN POD

BURGER'S GREEN POD STRINGLESS (Kentucky Wonder White Seeded) 63 days. You can pick beans from these vines from early summer to frost. The only difference between this and the other Kentucky Wonder is that the seeds are white; delicious for baking. Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

IMPROVED LONDON HORTICULTURAL Snaps, 65 days; green shell beans, 74 days. Splendid for home and market garden. This is 4 to 6 days earlier than London Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry, and pods are an inch longer. Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

IMPROVED MISSOURI WONDER 66 days. Unsurpassed in quality for use as green shelled beans. The vines are exceptionally vigorous and productive. Seeds medium size, flattened kidney shape. Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

KENTUCKY WONDER (Old Homestead) 65 days. The most popular green podded pole bean. The long slender dark green pods are always tender and are produced over a long season, if picked as they are ready for use. The pods hang in great clusters. Early. Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

LAZY WIFE 74 days. Excellent for snaps, green shell, and dry shell beans for home and market garden. Good climber, heavily productive. Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

LONDON HORTICULTURAL or SPECKLED CRANBERRY Snaps 70 days; green shell beans, 80 days. Especially good for both. The pods are light green when young, becoming streaked with bright red when reaching the green shell stage. Unusually good for cool climates. Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

McCASLAN POLE 65 days. Excellent for home and market garden for snaps and dry shell use. Good climber. Seeds white. Pkt. 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

MORSE'S POLE No. 191 An attractive new pole bean, white seeded, showing definite resistance to rust. Earlier than Kentucky Wonder. Strong productive vines. Smooth dark green pods 7 to 9 inches long, tender and stringless. Strongly recommended for home garden or market garden use, especially where bean rust is prevalent. Carton 10c; lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.00.

Kentucky Wonder is an old favorite and still an exceptionally good pole bean.

ST. LOUIS PERFECTION WHITE 65 days. A white seeded bean very good for baking when dry. When young, the pods may be used for snaps; they are quite similar to those of Kentucky Wonder in quality.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

SCARLET RUNNER About in season with pole limas. Good climber. Pods dark green; 6 inches long; desirable for snaps and green shell beans. (See p. 66 for decorative use.)

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

SCOTIA or STRIPED CREASEBACK 72 days. A fine climber to grow among the rows of corn. Needs no poles. Produces abundant light green pods, brittle and tender when young. Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

WHITE CREASEBACK 62 days. Another double-purpose bean suitable for home gardens. Tender, fleshy, round snaps are ready early in the season. The white dried beans are excellent for winter use. Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

POLE—WAX POD

KENTUCKY WONDER WAX 67 days. Good climber, heavily productive. Pods waxy yellow; almost as thick as wide; practically stringless, fleshy, brittle, tender. Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

LIMA BEANS—DWARF

BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH 75 days. Plant large, heavily productive. Pods usually contain 4 large, thick beans. Dry beans large, flat, greenish-white. Carton 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.75.

DWARF LARGE WHITE LIMA (Burpee's) 75 to 78 days. Standard large-seeded bush lima. Similar to, but often a trifle later and pods a little shorter than Burpee's Improved Bush Lima. Carton 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.75.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA (Potato Lima) 75 days. Plant large, erect, heavily productive. Pods contain 3 to 4 seeds. Green shell beans large, very plump, of the highest quality. Dry beans large, very plump; white. Carton 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.75.

HENDERSON'S BUSH (Baby Lima) 65 days. Very popular for canning. Plant medium large, heavily productive. Pods contain 3 to 4 seeds. Green shell beans small, flat, of splendid quality. Dry beans white. This is the bush form of Small White Lima (Carolina or Sieva). Carton 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

JACKSON WONDER BUSH Popular in the South. Pods of medium size, holding 4 or 5 moderately thick, fairly large beans of good quality. Dry seed triangular in shape, mottled and speckled with brownish-red markings. Carton 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.75.

Fresh Vegetables have Finer Flavor

LIMA BEANS—POLE

DETROIT MAMMOTH LIMA 95 days. The largest podded pole lima. Splendid climber, heavily productive as far North as Ohio. Pods 9 to 11 inches long; very broad, with 5 to 7 large, flat, white beans.

Carton 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

KING OF THE GARDEN 88 days. Pods 6 inches long, with 4 or 5 beans. An improved form of Large White Lima.

Carton 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

LARGE WHITE LIMA 88 days. Heavily productive climber. Pods hold 4 large beans of excellent quality. Dry beans large, flat; white.

Carton 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

SEIBERT'S EARLY LIMA 80 days. Early and dependably productive for home, market garden, and for canning. Seeds large, thick; white.

Carton 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

SMALL WHITE LIMA (Carolina or Sieva) 78 days. Aside from the climbing habit, later season, and slightly larger pods and seeds, this is similar to the bush form, Henderson's Bush Lima (Baby Lima).

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$2.75.

BEET

Work the soil well and cover the seeds about an inch deep. A rich sandy loam is most favorable, but nearly all types of soil will produce beets if sufficiently fertilized and properly tilled.

When the seedlings are about an inch tall, thin to about one-half inch apart. When they have grown 5 or 6 inches, the alternate plants in the row may be pulled and used for greens. This can be repeated as often as the roots touch in the rows or until they reach good table size, about 2 inches in diameter.

By planting at intervals of two to three weeks until July, greens and beets will be supplied regularly until late fall. The roots from the later plantings may be stored and kept for winter use.

Note—In the following list we offer two distinct strains of Crosby's Beet. They are alike in shape, but very different in color. If you want the dark colored or Boston Crosby strain, order it under the name of Crosby's Egyptian. If you want the lighter or orange-red strain, ask for Ferry's Crosby.

TABLE VARIETIES

CRIMSON KING Very useful for those who desire a fine large beet of deep blood-red color. Roots are globular, smooth, refined; under favorable conditions they reach a diameter of 3½ to 4 inches; both tops and tap-roots small; color even.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.50.

DETROIT DARK RED 52 to 55 days. Absolute perfection in a table beet. The best selection for a home gardener's main crop. The roots are uniform in size and globe-shaped from the time they begin to form until full-grown. The color is deep rich red. Unexcelled for canning small or large. Deliciously tender and sweet.

Morse's Strain A strain of recent development. Produces smaller, more spherical roots and distinctly shorter tops than the original type.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35.

Ferry's Strain The original type introduced by us many years ago.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.50.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN (Original Strain) 50 to 55 days. A good choice for your early supply of beets and greens. Roots round with flattened tops; flesh somewhat lighter in shade than Detroit Dark Red. Exceptionally sweet and tender. (See "Note" at beginning.)

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35.

EARLY WONDER 50 to 55 days. Tops small. Root flattened globe-shape with small collar and tap-root; dark purplish-red. Flesh deep purplish-red zoned a lighter shade.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.35.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP 60 days. A quick grower preferred by many home gardeners. Flesh bright red; tops medium but rather coarse.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

EXTRA EARLY FLAT EGYPTIAN 50 days. A fine variety for forcing and for growing early outdoors. The small upright tops are good for early greens. Roots flattened. Flesh dark purplish-red.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

FERRY'S CROSBY 50 to 55 days. Of excellent quality for home garden and early market. Tops small, but fairly coarse. Root deep turnip-shaped, almost globular. Flesh bright vermilion-red with fainter zoning. (See "Note" at beginning.)

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

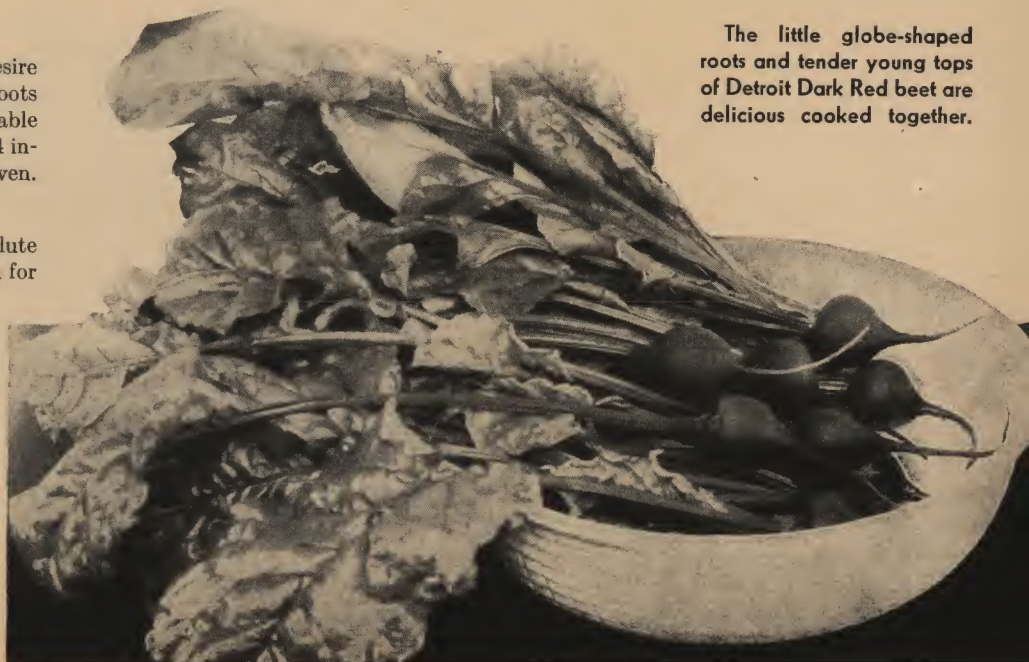
GOOD FOR ALL 52 to 55 days. An excellent variety developed from Detroit Dark Red. Especially fine for canning and pickling whole at 1¼ to 1½ inches in diameter. Roots, even in size and shape, and almost perfectly globular; collar and tap-roots very small; interior deep crimson.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

LONG DARK BLOOD (Above Ground) 80 to 90 days. The best table beet for field culture. Splendid keeper. Superior for pickles. Flesh very dark purplish-red with indistinct lighter zones.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.10.

The little globe-shaped roots and tender young tops of Detroit Dark Red beet are delicious cooked together.



Eat Leafy "Greens" for Vitamins

MANGEL WURZEL

Valuable as stock feed. Plant early in spring in rows 2½ feet apart. The seeds should be 1 inch apart in the row and covered by 1½ inches of soil firmly pressed down. Cultivate frequently. When the plants are 3 inches high, thin to 10 inches apart.

DANISH RED GIANT ECKENDORF Roots very large, thick, cylindrical, compressed at mid-section; blunt; red above, rose below ground; grow largely above ground.
Pkt. 5c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

DANISH YELLOW GIANT ECKENDORF Roots very large, thick, cylindrical, compressed at mid-section; blunt; light yellow, tinged with green above ground.
Pkt. 5c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

DANISH SLUDSTRUP Very high yielder. Roots long oval, orange colored; flesh white with faint yellow tinge.
Pkt. 5c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

GIANT HALF SUGAR, GREEN TOP Roots long ovoid, grayish-white with light bronze-green shoulder; flesh white.
Pkt. 5c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

GIANT HALF SUGAR, ROSE TOP Roots long oval, tapered; grayish-white with rose-colored shoulder; flesh white.
Pkt. 5c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

GIANT YELLOW INTERMEDIATE Roots large, long oval, grow about ⅔ above ground; light gray tinged with brown above, orange-yellow below ground; flesh firm, white, rich in sugar, of high feeding value. Practically the same as Yellow Leviathan.
Pkt. 5c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

GOLDEN TANKARD Heavy cropper; easily harvested. Roots large; thick oval, nearly cylindrical; light gray above, deep orange below ground; flesh yellow with white zones.
Pkt. 5c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

MAMMOTH LONG RED Roots very large; long spindle shape, straight and thick; grow ⅓ to ½ out of ground; light red; flesh white tinged with rose.
Pkt. 5c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

YELLOW LEVIATHAN Roots very large, long; thick spindle-shaped; light gray tinged with brown above ground, yellow below; grow ½ above ground; very easily harvested.
Pkt. 5c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

SWISS CHARD

Only the tops of this beet are used, like spinach, and the succulent stalks and midribs may be prepared in the same way as asparagus. The plants are cultivated like beets except that they should be thinned to 8 or 10 inches apart. If only the outer leaves are gathered, the inner leaves will continue to grow, and repeated pickings can be made.

LARGE RIBBED, DARK GREEN The smooth or slightly crumpled leaves are dark glossy green; stem and midribs broad and comparatively thick. Distinct from other chards and favored by many because of its superior flavor.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.10.

LUCULLUS, DARK GREEN The fleshy crumpled leaves of this variety make very choice greens. Plant erect; stalks rounded and finely ribbed; foliage a rich deep green.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.10.

Strip the foliage from the stalks in preparing Swiss Chard for greens. Cook the stalks separately, like asparagus. This is Lucullus.



SUGAR BEET

The soil producing best results is a rich, friable sand or clay loam. Cultivation is the same as for Mangel Wurzel.

KLEIN WANZLEBEN The most desirable beet for sugar manufacture; valuable for stock feeding. Roots medium large; tapered; white with a tinge of gray; very rich in sugar content; good keeper.
Pkt. 5c; 2 oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

BROCCOLI

ITALIAN GREEN SPROUTING Entirely different from the white heading sorts. Cultivated like cabbage, it bears a succession of sprouting heads which, if kept cut, will be replaced by others for 8 or 10 weeks. Each sprout, about 5 inches long, ends in a small head of deep green buds. It is one of the most delicious green vegetables.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c.

BROCCOLI—CAULIFLOWER TYPE

Similar to cauliflower in color, character of foliage, form, and size of heads. It requires a long growing season and is especially suited to California and other Pacific Coast States.

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER The earliest strain; sown in July, transplanted in August, fine large white heads produced in November and December.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.00; 2 oz. \$3.25.

CHRISTMAS Plants large. Leaves broad and waved and of medium dark bluish-green. Transplanted in August will head in late December and January. Heads large and firm.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.00; 2 oz. \$3.25.

JANUARY Vigorous, stocky, compact plants; produce fine white, well protected heads during January and early February.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.00; 2 oz. \$3.25.

FEBRUARY Plant compact, bluish-green; produces very solid, long standing, white heads during February.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.00; 2 oz. \$3.25.

MARCH EARLY Plants short stemmed and compact with dark green, wavy leaves. Heads large, well protected, very white, and of finest quality. Ready the first half of March.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.00; 2 oz. \$3.25.

MARCH LATE Produces fine white, well protected heads the latter part of March.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.00; 2 oz. \$3.25.

APRIL Produces large, firm white heads in April, after being sown about August 1 and transplanted in September.

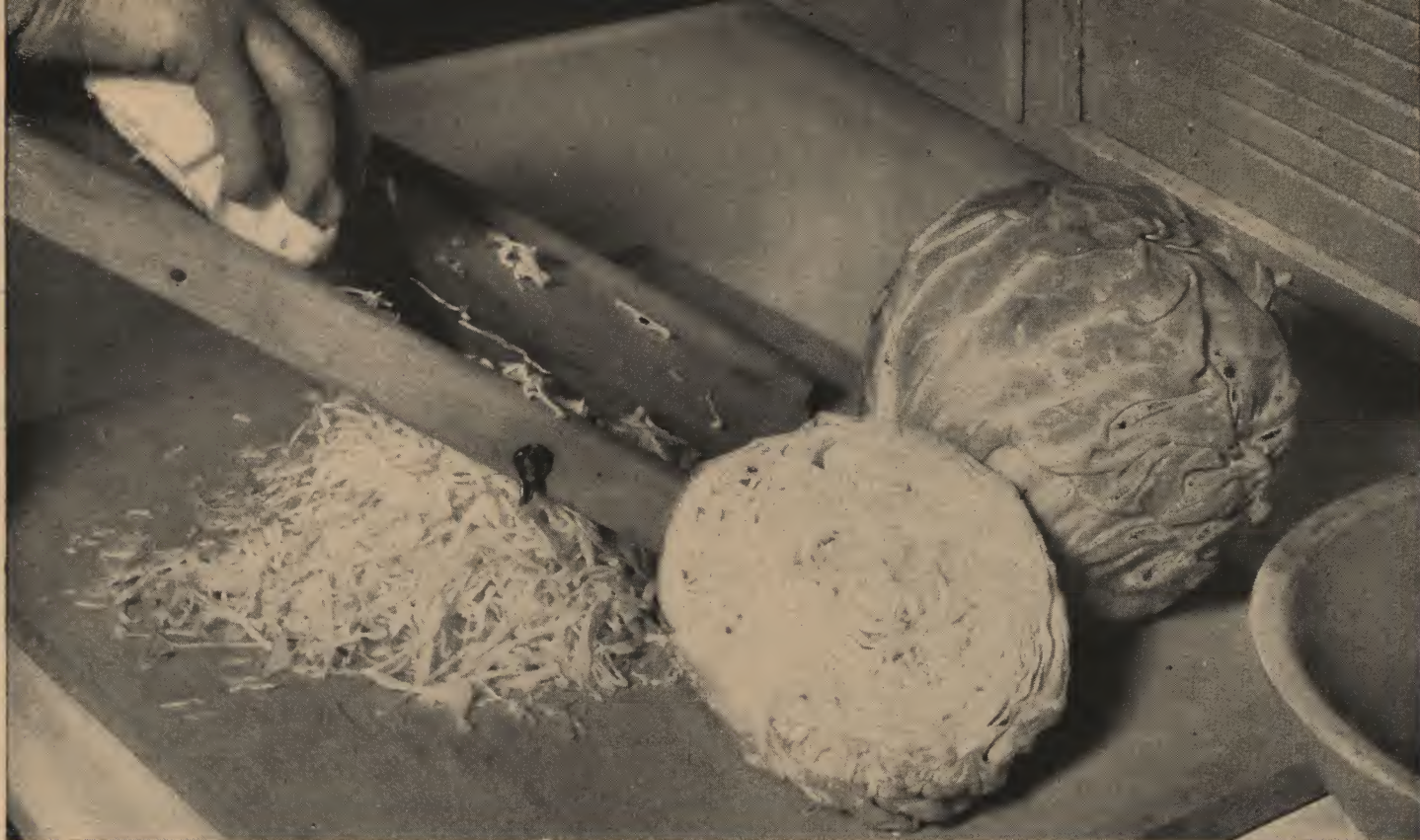
Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.00; 2 oz. \$3.25.

LATE PEARL Plants short stemmed, compact, with medium green leaves; head very white and well protected.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.00; 2 oz. \$3.25.

ST. VALENTINE Standard market variety for March shipment. Plants large. Heads large, solid, white, and very well protected.

Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. \$1.25; oz. \$2.00; 2 oz. \$3.25.



For slaw, for early kraut, and for cooking, you can't beat Copenhagen Market, fresh from the garden.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

This vegetable can be grown wherever conditions are favorable for late cabbage. It requires the same culture. The shoots, or small "cabbages," clustered around a main stem, mature in autumn after the weather becomes cool.

HALF DWARF (Our Own Selected Strain) Plants 30 inches tall; stem well covered with small firm cabbage-like balls which mature in succession.

Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.50; 2 oz. \$2.50.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED Plants about 20 inches tall produce a large crop of firm heads. Very satisfactory.

Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c.

CABBAGE

For early cabbage in the North, plants may be started indoors or under glass as early as March 1st. They should be spaced 3 inches apart each way when pricked out into boxes and should be gradually hardened off by exposure to cooler outdoor conditions. They may be transplanted in the open as soon as the ground can be properly prepared. In sections of the country where winters are not severe, seed may be planted as late as September. Such plantings will produce heads during the winter and early spring. The days indicated are the average number required to produce heads ready for market from the time the young plants are set in the field. No better seed is obtainable than our pure bred strains.

FIRST EARLY

CHARLESTON or LARGE WAKEFIELD 71 days. One of the best early varieties for southern home gardeners to plant. The plants stand frost with little harm. The heads are large and conical. Ready for use about a week later than Early Jersey Wakefield.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 2 oz. 80c; 1/4 lb. \$1.50.

COPENHAGEN MARKET 66 days. This well-known home garden cabbage hardly needs an introduction. The heads are uniformly round with crisp white interiors. The plants can be set closely in the garden. Almost as early as Early Jersey Wakefield.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; 2 oz. 60c; 1/4 lb. \$1.00.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD 62 days. For small gardens this very early cabbage is unusually well liked—the plants are so compact and can be set more closely than other varieties. Splendid quality. The conical heads are small and firm, weighing about 2 to 2 1/2 lbs.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 2 oz. 80c; 1/4 lb. \$1.50.

GOLDEN ACRE 62 to 64 days. The earliest round headed cabbage; especially valuable for early market and shipping. Similar to Copenhagen Market but several days earlier, and the heads are smaller.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 2 oz. 50c; 1/4 lb. 90c.

RESISTANT DETROIT (Our Introduction) A yellows resistant type of Golden Acre. Valuable new addition to the list of early round-head varieties. Produces heads ready for cutting twelve days earlier than Marion Market.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 75c; 2 oz. \$1.40; 1/4 lb. \$2.25.

MEDIUM-EARLY

ALL HEAD EARLY 77 days. Firm heads, flat but deep, weighing 6 or 7 lbs. An especially good variety for kraut. Keeps well in winter.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c; 1/4 lb. \$1.25.

ALL SEASONS 90 days. A desirable variety for early or late use. Thrives even in hot, dry weather. Very large, flat heads, commonly 10 to 11 inches across, often weighing 9 or 10 lbs.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 2 oz. 50c; 1/4 lb. 90c.

EARLY DWARF FLAT DUTCH 71 days. A very good second-early cabbage for home gardens. The heads are fairly small, almost round, firm, and of fine quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 2 oz. 50c; 1/4 lb. 90c.

EARLY WINNIGSTADT 77 days. Extremely firm, heart-shaped heads of rich dark green, ready for use about two weeks later than Early Jersey Wakefield. Very hardy and dependable.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; 1/4 lb. 75c.

Outstanding strains

LATE VARIETIES

DANISH BALL HEAD With the exception of Ferry's Hollander, this is the best late cabbage. The plants are medium sized with short stem. Heads large; flattened globe-shape; become 8 to 9 inches across, 6 to 7 inches deep, and weigh 7 to 9 lbs. Very firm and solid; of excellent quality; keep perfectly in storage until late spring.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$1.30.

FERRY'S HOLLANDER 90 to 100 days. Decidedly the best late variety you can plant for winter use. The medium-sized heads are round, remarkably firm and solid, and of wonderful quality. They keep perfectly in storage until late spring.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$1.30.

FERRY'S PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH 105 days. If you are looking for a large late cabbage, this is one of the best. The heads are very flat and deep. Of excellent quality and a reliable keeper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 2 oz. 50c; ¼ lb. 90c.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED 90 days. This large-headed red cabbage is of very appetizing color and keeps well. You will like the crisp tenderness and good flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 2 oz. 90c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

PENN STATE BALLHEAD Produces attractive, flattened, globe-shaped heads, excellent for winter storage. Recommended for heavy yielding quantities and its suitability for the manufacture of kraut.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 60c; 2 oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$1.75.

ROUND RED DUTCH (Early) 80 days. Recommended for shipping. Heads round, solid, about 6 inches in diameter, and weigh 3 to 5 lbs. Deep red.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 2 oz. 90c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

SAVOY, BENITO 90 days. An attractive new savoyed or curled cabbage. Plants medium size. Heads medium size, well-rounded on top, firm and well-formed with cover leaves strongly overlapped. Head leaves bright green, closely and densely savoyed. Flavor distinct and delicate; especially desirable for cole slaw and salad as well as for cooking.

Pkt. 15c; oz. \$1.00.

SAVOY, IMPROVED AMERICAN 85 days. A very satisfactory variety of the Savoy group for home use and market. Leaves blistered; stem short. Heads flattened globe-shape; medium large, firm; interior leaves crumpled, light yellow; distinct flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$1.25.

VOLGA 85 days. Hardy, heavily productive main crop variety for home and market garden. Heads flattened globe-shaped; 9 to 11 inches across, almost as deep, weigh about 10 lbs.; stem short.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 75c.

WISCONSIN BALLHEAD (Yellows Resistant) A desirable new strain which produces excellent crops on soil infested with cabbage "yellows." Keeps well, is of fine texture, and matures slightly earlier than Wisconsin No. 8.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 75c; 2 oz. \$1.30; ¼ lb. \$2.20.

WISCONSIN No. 8 (Yellows Resistant) Splendid late cabbage for storage, shipment, and kraut manufacture. Developed out of Ferry's Hollander. Heavy yielder on land infested so badly with the yellows disease that other varieties fail completely. Plants large and very hardy. The heads are large, globular to flattened globe-shape, firm, weigh 7 to 9 lbs.; of excellent quality; keep well until spring.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 75c; 2 oz. \$1.30; ¼ lb. \$2.20.

CHINESE CABBAGE (See page 15)

Plant a packet of seed, and be the proud owner of a beautiful row of Ferry's Hollander cabbage in your own garden.

CABBAGE—MEDIUM-EARLY (Cont.)

FERRY'S ROUND DUTCH A round-headed short-stemmed variety of very good quality. Takes up less room than other mid-season cabbages and is especially adapted to home garden use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 2 oz. 50c; ¼ lb. 90c.

GLORY OF ENKHUISEN 73 to 80 days. A good selection for the main crop of cabbage in your home garden. Heads large, round, and firm. Fine for kraut.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 75c.

MARION MARKET 75 to 80 days. (Yellows Resistant) A yellows resistant strain of Copenhagen Market. Larger and coarser in plant, and not so early nor so uniform as the original strain, but with the round head and crisp tenderness of the parent cabbage. Will produce a normal crop on yellows infected soils where non-resistant strains fail completely.

Pkt. 5c; oz. \$1.00.

MIDSEASON MARKET 73 days. Unsurpassed in quality for home and market garden and for kraut. Large heads. A splendid variety to follow one of the First Earlies.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$1.25.

STEIN'S EARLY FLAT DUTCH 95 days. Heads large and flat, but deep, firm, and keep well. Similar to Premium Late Flat Dutch, but earlier and heads average a little smaller.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 75c.

SUCCESSION 84 days. Very dependable for late summer and fall use; good keeper. Plants large, but compact; stem short. Heads large and flat, but deep.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 75c.

WISCONSIN ALL SEASONS (Yellows Resistant) 90 to 95 days. Valuable substitute for the regular All Seasons in localities infested with "cabbage yellows." Chiefly used for kraut; also valuable for winter keeping. Heads large; commonly 10 to 12 inches across, 8 inches deep, and weigh 9 to 10 lbs. Similar to, but a trifle coarser and more variable in form than standard All Seasons.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 2 oz. 90c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

of Cabbage and Carrot are among our Specialties

CARDOON

The stalks require blanching, and the plant is raised much like celery. The rows should be about 4 feet apart, and the plants 2 feet apart in the rows. A rich soil is necessary. The blanched stalks of the inner leaves and the thick, fleshy, tender roots are used as a winter vegetable.

LARGE SMOOTH Tender, richly flavored, blanches easily, and makes an attractive appearance.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

CARROT

Carrots require about the same simple care as beets, they have no serious insect enemies, and they are rarely attacked by disease. Since freshly manured soil often causes divided roots, it is best to plant them in soil that has been richly fertilized the previous season. Plant the seed one-half inch deep in loose, well prepared soil, making rows 16 to 24 inches apart. Cultivate as soon as the plants are well established and thin to 2 or 4 inches in the row according to the size of the variety. Plantings may be made from early spring until mid-June. For winter storage the later date is advisable.

CHANTENAY, RED CORED 70 days. An outstanding favorite with many people who grow carrots in their gardens. The rich deep reddish-orange color extends clear to the center. The root tapers to a blunt end. Very sweet and tender.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.35.

DANVERS, Half Long 75 days. About equally popular with Chantenay because of fine color and flavor. The roots are somewhat longer. Always crisp, sweet, and tender.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.25.

EARLY SCARLET HORN 63 days. Popular for early market. Tops small. Roots reddish-orange; 3 inches long, 1½ inches at the shoulder, and tapered to about 1 inch thick at the blunt end; flesh reddish-orange, fine grained, sweet, and tender.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.35.

FRENCH FORCING (Earliest Short Horn) 60 days. Probably the earliest and smallest carrot grown. About 1½ inches in diameter when matured and almost round. Fine for forcing. Red-orange in color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.35.

LONG ORANGE 85 days. Long, slender, and pointed. Very good for the table when young and much used for stock feeding when matured. A good keeper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.10.

MORSE'S BUNCHING 77 days. Tops short; foliage rather coarsely cut and stems medium size and strong. Roots at maturity are 1¼ by 1½ by 8 inches in size, almost cylindrical with rounded shoulders, and are well stumped.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.35.

On this page are pictured three of the best home garden carrots to be found anywhere. At the right is Nantes; in the center, Red Cored Chantenay; in the lower left-hand corner, Danvers Half Long.

NANTES, Stump Rooted 68 days. For flavor you won't find anything better than this in carrots. The cylindrical shape is well liked, too, because of its attractiveness in serving whole at any size. The flesh is bright orange, and there is no "core." Many home gardeners prefer it above all others.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 55c; lb. \$1.35.

OX-HEART or GUERANDE 75 days. Broad, stocky and heart-shaped. While young, it serves as a late carrot for the table when other varieties are gone, but it is used more in its mature form for stock feeding. Roots become very large.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.10.

SHORT WHITE Late; heavy cropper; one of the best for stock. Roots 7 to 8 inches long, 3 inches thick at the top; tapered, pointed; easily harvested.

Sold Out.

SUPREME HALF LONG 75 days. A refined strain of the Danvers type with cylindrical roots about 6 to 7 inches long. Exterior color rich deep orange; uniformly small orange-red core. Tops short but sturdy, making the variety exceptionally desirable for bunching. Recommended for shipping, or for the home or market garden.

Pkt. 15c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$2.50.

WHITE BELGIAN In Ground Late; heavily productive; grown for stock. Roots 8 to 10 inches long, 3 to 4 inches thick at the top; tapered, pointed.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.10.

CAULIFLOWER

The same methods that produce good cabbage will grow good cauliflower. The only great difference is that cauliflower heads must be protected from sunlight so as to make sure of the desirable white curd. Gather the tops of the leaves together loosely as soon as the heads begin to form. In shutting off the light, it is important not to cramp the heads.

DANISH GIANT, Dry Weather 65 days. One of the most dependable in adverse, dry weather. Plants dwarf, short stemmed; larger than Early Snowball. Heads large, 6 to 7 inches across, commonly weigh 2 lbs.; white with tinge of cream; of splendid quality.

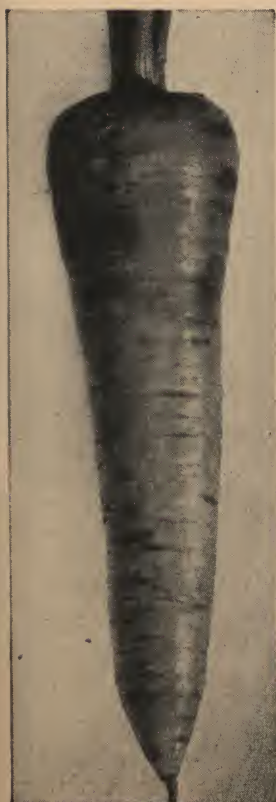
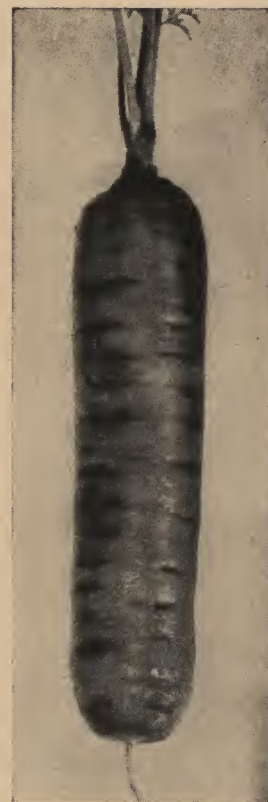
Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 75c; oz. \$2.25; 2 oz. \$4.00.

EARLY SNOWBALL 52 days. The best for greenhouse forcing, early market, and shipping. Plants very dwarf. Heads snow white; deep, smooth, compact; about 6 inches across, weight 1½ to 2 lbs.; the standard of excellence in cauliflower.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 75c; oz. \$2.25; 2 oz. \$4.00.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT 57 days. Very early variety for home, market garden, and shipping. Plants dwarf, short stemmed. Heads snow white; roundish, compact; commonly weigh about 2 lbs.; similar to Early Snowball, but usually a little later than our strain.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 75c; oz. \$2.25; 2 oz. \$4.00.



Golden Yellow Self Blanching, Dwarf, is an excellent home garden celery. It is early and blanches easily.

CELERY

Celery seed will sprout at comparatively low temperatures, but it needs constant and abundant moisture. The soil for starting plants should be fine and loose, and seed must be covered only $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. Seed cannot be expected to start within two weeks. For fall and winter use in the North it may be planted from March 15th to April 15th. When seedlings have 3 or 4 leaves well started, prick out about 3 inches apart each way. Keep the soil well moistened and transplant to open ground when plants are 75 to 90 days old. Set the plants 8 to 12 inches apart in the row.

CRISPHEART This desirable new type of green celery is earlier and easier to blanch than Utah. Plants large but compact; stems thick and smooth. Rich, mild flavor.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.75; 2 oz. \$2.75.

EASY BLANCHING Splendid early variety for home and market garden. Makes vigorous, erect, compact growth; blanches very readily; stalks thick, solid, of a rich, nutty flavor; a good keeper.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 75c; 2 oz. \$1.25.

EMPEROR Plants stocky and compact. Stems thick, round, and of fine quality. Fine for late fall use and winter storage.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 75c; 2 oz. \$1.25.

FLORIDA GOLDEN A selection from Golden Plume, bred for taller growth, increased weight, and larger, thicker stems. Matures early. Hearts blanch to a rich cream color of exceptional quality and excellent flavor. Stems broad and thick, solid and crisp. Plants full hearted and compact.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.75; 2 oz. \$2.75.

GIANT PASCAL Matures late. Desirable for home and market garden. Plant large and compact. Leaf stalks long, thick, and solid; of unsurpassed rich, nutty flavor.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 75c; 2 oz. \$1.25.

GOLDEN NO. 14 Similar to Golden Detroit but averages a trifle taller and has more slender, rounded stems. Very popular in some sections as a shipping variety.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.75; 2 oz. \$2.75.

GOLDEN DETROIT Plants very compact and full hearted. Stems broad, thick, and ordinarily 7 to 8 inches long; blanch easily to a rich creamy-yellow; free from strings.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.10; 2 oz. \$1.75.

GOLDEN PASCAL Early maturing strain of Pascal which blanches readily to rich, creamy-yellow color. Stems thick and rounded; brittle, tender, and of rich, delicate flavor.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.75; 2 oz. \$2.75.

GOLDEN PHENOMENAL, for early planting Very desirable for shipping. Plants ready for use early; full hearted; compact; the long, edible stalks are thick, solid, blanch readily.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 80c; oz. \$1.50; 2 oz. \$2.50.

GOLDEN PLUME or WONDERFUL Early and very desirable for home and market garden. Thick solid stalks blanch readily and are of the finest table quality.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.00; oz. \$1.75; 2 oz. \$2.75.

GOLDEN YELLOW SELF BLANCHING, Dwarf Very popular because of its earliness and ease of blanching. A particularly fine home garden variety. The leaf stalks are thick, solid, and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 80c; oz. \$1.50; 2 oz. \$2.50.

GOLDEN YELLOW SELF BLANCHING, Tall Early and particularly desirable for home and market garden, though not so desirable for shipping as the Dwarf type. Plants fairly tall and compact with firm stalks, 26 to 28 inches tall, which blanch readily.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 80c; oz. \$1.50; 2 oz. \$2.50.



compact, and solid. Stems broad, thick, well rounded. Rich flavor.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$1.10; 2 oz. \$2.00.

WHITE PLUME Valuable for early market. Foliage green, tinted white; stalks and foliage blanch readily to snowy-white.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 75c; 2 oz. \$1.25.

WINTER QUEEN The best winter variety. Moderately dwarf, erect, compact with solid heart.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 75c; 2 oz. \$1.25.

SOUP or CUTTING Not suitable for blanching; tops grow rapidly and furnish succession of cuttings throughout the season.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c.

CELERIAC

Sow seed at the same season and give the same treatment as celery. Transplant to moist, rich soil, in rows 2 feet apart and 6 inches apart in row. Give thorough culture. It is not necessary to earth up or "handle" the plants. After the roots have attained a diameter of 2 inches, they are ready for use.

LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE An improved variety of turnip-rooted celery producing large tubers of nearly globular shape and comparatively smooth surface.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c; 2 oz. 80c.

CHERVIL

Sow in early spring in rich, well prepared soil. The seed is slow to germinate, sometimes remaining in the earth 2 or 3 weeks before the plants appear. When the plants are about 2 inches high, transplant or thin to about 1 foot apart. They are ready for use in 6 to 10 weeks from sowing.

CURLED This finely curled double variety has a pleasing fragrance and flavor. It grows vigorously and matures early.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; 2 oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c.

CHICORY

LARGE ROOTED or COFFEE The roots are popular as a coffee substitute. The young leaves may be used for salad. Our improved stock is large, smooth, white, and comparatively short rooted.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.

ASPARAGUS or RADICHETTA Very desirable for salad. The leaves are long and narrow, blanching readily when plants are set close together. The tops are also valuable as a chicken tonic.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

WITLOOF or FRENCH ENDIVE Very popular for winter salads. It forms a delicious dish when served with French dressing. The leaves and stems blanch easily.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

Plant

NON-BOLTING GOLDEN PLUME Slightly later maturing than our regular Golden Plume, but very similar in other characteristics. Specially recommended for sections where unfavorable conditions cause ordinary strains to bolt.

Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.50; oz. \$2.50; 2 oz. \$4.00.

SUPREME GOLDEN This outstanding new strain of the Golden Yellow Self Blanching type produces compact, cylindrical plants somewhat taller than Dwarf Golden. Plants 22 to 27 inches tall according to location and conditions of growth. Edible stems, 7 to 10 inches to the first joint, are broad and thick and carry the width well up to the first joint. We believe it is the best strain of Dwarf Golden so far developed.

Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$2.00; 1 oz. \$3.50.

UTAH or GOLDEN CRISP Matures a week or ten days earlier than Giant Pascal. Plants sturdy,

a few rows of Flowers for Cutting among the vegetables

CHINESE or CELERY CABBAGE

A delicious salad vegetable. It is easily raised in home gardens as a succession crop, for the plants can be set out in the rows which have been occupied by earlier vegetables. Do not plant too early.

CHIHLI Early and sure-heading. The heads which become 18 to 20 inches tall are firm, well-blanching, tender, and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; 1/4 lb. 75c.

WONG BOK Heads 8 to 10 inches tall; broad; firm. Well blanching, tender, and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; 1/4 lb. 75c.

CHIVES

ALLIUM Schoenoprasum Small perennial of the onion family; readily propagated from seeds; leaves used in salads and for flavoring soups and stews; flowering plant is decorative.

Pkt. 5c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 75c.

COLLARDS

This is a tall, loose leaved cabbage-like or kale-like plant, is grown in different sections of the South as "Cole," "Colewort," or simply "Greens." It is much used for the table as well as for stock feeding.

Sow the seed thickly in rows in rich ground, transplanting when about 4 inches in height; or sow where the plants are to remain, and when well started thin to 2 or 3 feet apart in the row. In the South, seed may be sown from January to May and from August to October.

CABBAGE or HEADING (Also known as Buncombe) Quite low-growing compact plants of 1 1/2 to 2 feet in height. The loose clusters often tend to form a head.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 45c; lb. \$1.00.

GEORGIA, SOUTHERN or CREOLE Tall growing, reaching 2 to 3 feet in height, and producing large light green leaves on long stems. Light frost will improve the crop.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 35c; lb. 75c.

SWEET CORN

Warm weather, rich soil, and moderate moisture are best for corn, but a satisfactory crop can be grown in any garden if the soil is deeply and thoroughly worked before planting. Sweet corn seed is likely to rot if planted in cold weather, so planting should be governed by this fact. Seeds may be planted either in rows or hills. If planted in rows, they should be spaced from 2 1/2 to 4 feet apart, depending on the height of the variety; seeds should be dropped at the rate of 5 or 6 to the foot, and covered about 2 inches deep. If planting in hills, drop 5 or 6 seeds per hill and space the hills 3 feet apart each way. When plants are 4 or 5 inches tall, thin from 8 to 12 inches apart and keep well hoed until the ears are set.

Not less than 5 lbs. of a variety sold at the 10 lb. rate.

Prices Postpaid in U. S. A.

ALAMEDA SWEET Medium early variety especially suited for use on the Pacific Coast. Short stocky plants produce medium to large ears, 8 or 9 inches long, and 10 to 14 rowed. A white corn, tender and sweet.

Carton 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

ALPHA The earliest of the sweet corn varieties, producing ears of cooking size in 71 days. The kernels are milky white when in the best table condition and surprisingly sweet and tender for such an early variety.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

BANTAM EVERGREEN (Golden) 95 days. The good qualities of both Golden Bantam and Stowell's Evergreen are blended in this excellent variety. The large ears contain rich golden kernels of fine flavor. Remains in condition for the table a long while.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

BLACK MEXICAN 88 days. This is one of the richest flavored and tenderest of sweet corns. Many are misled by the bluish-black color of the ripe seed, but when in table condition the kernels are pearly white and superior to many of the other white sweet corns.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

CARMEL GOLDEN 85 days. A dwarf, second early sweet corn popular in California. The ears, mostly 12 rowed, are moderately large and thick with broad, deep kernels of creamy-yellow color.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

CHARLEVOIX (Gold Standard) 86 to 88 days. For home gardeners we recommend this as the standard of excellence in every way. The ears are small like those of Golden Bantam, the light kernels tender and sweet. Slightly later than Golden Bantam. Our own development.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN 110 days. For many years this has been one of the most popular late varieties for home gardens. The ears are packed with irregular rows of white sweet kernels. There are often two or more ears to a stalk.

Carton 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

EARLY SWEET or SUGAR 93 days. Very long slender ears, two and three to a stalk, are produced on plants 6 feet tall. Well liked as a medium early variety. White, sweet, tender kernels.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

FERRY'S EARLY EVERGREEN 98 days. Very valuable canning and market sort, about 1 week earlier than Stowell's Evergreen from which it was developed. Ears about 7 1/2 inches long with deep, white, sweet kernels that remain fresh and tender remarkably long.

Carton 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

GOLDEN BANTAM 83 days. America's favorite with people who are particular about flavor. The rich golden yellow kernels are surpassed only by our own Charlevoix. The earliest of the really sweet varieties. Uniform ears, 6 to 8 inches long.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.



Generous rings of Chinese Cabbage and meaty slices of tomato form an appetizing salad combination.

Enjoy luscious Sweet Corn Fresh from the garden



Large ears, well filled with tender white kernels, Stowell's Evergreen is one of the best of the late varieties.

SWEET CORN (Continued)

GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM A hybrid cross developed by the Purdue Experiment Station from two inbred strains of Bantam. Normally, it matures about 8 to 10 days later than Golden Bantam. Has proved better adapted for growing under more varied conditions and is less susceptible to Stewart's disease than other varieties in its class.

Carton 10c; lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.50.

GOLDEN SUNSHINE 80 days. A comparatively new early yellow sweet corn of very good quality. Three to 4 days earlier than our Golden Bantam; the plant is also taller and more vigorous, and the ears considerably larger.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

HOWLING MOB 85 to 88 days. Vigorous plants, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet tall, bear ears with medium sized deep white kernels of rich sweet flavor. A good midseason variety.

Carton 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

OREGON EVERGREEN 95 days. A popular garden variety in Southern California for winter use, and a good late corn in northern sections on the Coast. Ears medium to large, 12 to 18 rowed, kernels pure white.

Carton 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN 105 days. One of the very best late varieties, this sweet corn is ready several days earlier than Country Gentleman. The ears are large, and the big kernels exceptionally sweet and tender.

Carton 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

WHIPPLE'S EARLY YELLOW A fine new yellow sweet corn. Stalks 6 feet tall; ears 14 rowed and 7 to 8 inches long; kernels broad, deep, and of excellent flavor. About the same in season as Golden Bantam, but ears are larger.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

FIELD CORN

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS 78 days. An extremely early corn widely planted in the South for roasting ears. The medium-sized ears are white, and fairly tender and sweet when young.

Carton 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

EARLY ADAMS or BURLINGTON 90 days. A later variety used for the table in the South. While really a field corn, the kernels are quite sweet and tender when young. It can be planted to follow Extra Early Adams.

Carton 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

EARLY GOLDEN DENT or PRIDE OF THE NORTH Plants 7 feet tall. Dry ears 7 inches long; $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches thick; 12 to 16 rowed. Kernels yellow, hard, dented; of high feeding quality and excellent for meal.

Carton 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

TRUCKERS' FAVORITE 90 days to table condition. Similar to Early Adams. Extensively used in the South for roasting ears. Ears about 9 inches long, 12 to 16 rowed. Kernels white.

Carton 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.50.

POP CORN

GOLDEN HULLESS Plant $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet tall. Ripe ears $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long; $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches thick; blocky. Kernels rich golden yellow; pointed; large and white with a tinge of cream when popped.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

JAPANESE HULLESS A dwarf medium late variety of excellent quality. A sure popper. Stout 4-inch ears furnish hard, flinty kernels.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

WHITE RICE This productive rather late kind supplies delicious popped corn. The plant is vigorous and grows 24 rowed ears $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Carton 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

SOUTH AMERICAN (T. N. T.) Produces 12 to 14 rowed ears about 7 inches long. Large yellow kernels that pop to enormous size without hard centers.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

CORN SALAD

A small quick-growing salad plant to grow for late fall, winter, and spring use. The leaves substitute well for lettuce and spinach for they can be used fresh or cooked. Sow the seed in late summer. Cover with straw when cold weather comes on.

LARGE SEEDED LARGE LEAVED Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

CRESS

CURLED or PEPPER GRASS A small plant with frilled or curled leaves which are well-liked when young for garnishing and for giving a warm pungent taste to lettuce. It grows best in cool weather and moist soil.

Sow the seed in rich well prepared soil in shallow drills about 16 inches apart, covering with about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When the young plants are well started, thin to 4 to 6 inches apart in the row.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

TRUE WATER A distinct variety of cress with small, oval leaves. It thrives best when its roots and stems are submerged in water, although a fair growth may be obtained in soil which is kept wet. The seed is usually sown and lightly covered in gravelly, mucky lands along the borders of small, rapid streams. The plants need no special culture.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

CUCUMBER

A fine crop of this vegetable may easily be grown in openly exposed, fairly rich soil. Planting should be delayed until all danger of frost is past. Soil for planting should be warm, fairly moist, and loose. Seed must be covered about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. Plant in hills 3 to 5 feet apart, dropping 8 or 10 seeds to each hill. When 6 inches tall, thin to 3 in a hill.

BLACK DIAMOND (It Stays Green) 60 days. Splendid for shipping. Fruits rich dark green, retaining their color long after picking; white spined; only slightly tapered.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

BOSTON PICKLING 60 days. Unusually popular for pickling, but you can also use the fruits for slicing. Medium dark green, 6 to 7 inches long when grown, symmetrical, and only slightly tapered.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Slice a Longfellow cucumber clear to the ends,—you'll find it all tender and tasty.



CHICAGO PICKLING (Westerfield) 60 days. Another variety good both for pickling and slicing. The fruits are slightly longer and more tapering than those of Boston Pickling.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

CRYSTAL APPLE Very popular in Australia on account of its crisp tender flesh, and mild rich flavor. A true cucumber but more like an apple in shape and size.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25.

DAVIS PERFECT 68 days. Splendid dark green slicing variety particularly valuable for shipping. Fruits very dark green; retain color long after picking; white spined; somewhat tapered at both ends; very few seeds.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

EARLY CLUSTER 56 days. Well liked for early pickles as well as for slicing. The fruits, borne in clusters, are short, thick, blunt, and medium dark green in color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

EARLY FORTUNE 66 days. One of the most desirable slicing sorts; extensively grown for shipping. Fruits very dark green; color retained a long time after harvest; white spined.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

EARLY SHORT GREEN or EARLY FRAME 56 days. A small early variety, very good for making the so-called short "gherkin" cucumber pickles.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

EARLY WHITE SPINE 60 days. The most popular white spined cucumber for the home garden. Fruits, medium dark green, grow about 7 inches long and 2½ inches thick slightly tapering to blunt ends.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

FERRY'S LONG GREEN 72 days. An old favorite for home gardens. The fruits are 10 to 12 inches long, tapering, deep green, and straight. Much used for slicing green and for pickling when ripe.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25.

JERSEY PICKLING 64 days. The fruits of this variety grow somewhat larger than those of Boston or Chicago Pickling. Used in the same way,—for small or large pickles, or for slicing.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

KLONDIKE 64 days. Very desirable for shipping. Similar to Early White Spine in size, but the fruits are darker in color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

LEMON 65 days. An odd but delicious cucumber for slicing and salad use. Deep lemon-yellow. About 3 inches in diameter, slightly longer than thick.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25.

SMALL GHERKIN 60 days. Genuine West India gherkin. Splendid for making those delicious little pickles so difficult to buy. The pale green oval fruits are covered with tender spine-like projections. Very small-seeded.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.80.

LONGFELLOW 72 days. Particularly valuable for home gardens as well as for shipping. Fruits handsome dark green, retaining the color remarkably long after picking; white spined; straight, well-filled at ends; very few seeds.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25.

LONG GREEN 68 days. An excellent home garden variety. Fruits 10 to 12 inches long, medium dark green; black spined. Very desirable for slicing.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.00.

NATIONAL PICKLING 50 days. Early, high-yielding variety especially bred for pickling in the small sizes. Fruits straight, symmetrical, blunt-ended, but not chunky. Pack without waste space. Color deep green. Make firm crisp pickles.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

SNOW'S PICKLING 52 days. Very popular for small pickles. At pickling size the fruits are deep green. Symmetrical and blunt-ended.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

STRAIGHT-8 66 days. Our Gold Medal Winner of 1935. The most desirable slicing cucumber you can plant. The straight, symmetrical fruits grow about 8 inches long and about 1½ inches in diameter,—a very convenient size and shape. When ready for use they are rich deep green.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$2.75.

DANDELION

Sow early in spring in very warm, rich soil, in drills 18 inches apart; thin to 5 inches and cultivate well; they will be fit for cutting the next spring. When grown for the roots, sow in September and cultivate well during the fall and following summer; the roots can be dug in October.

CULTIVATED or FRENCH COMMON

Low growing, compact, attain a spread of 18 to 20 inches; leaves long and broad.

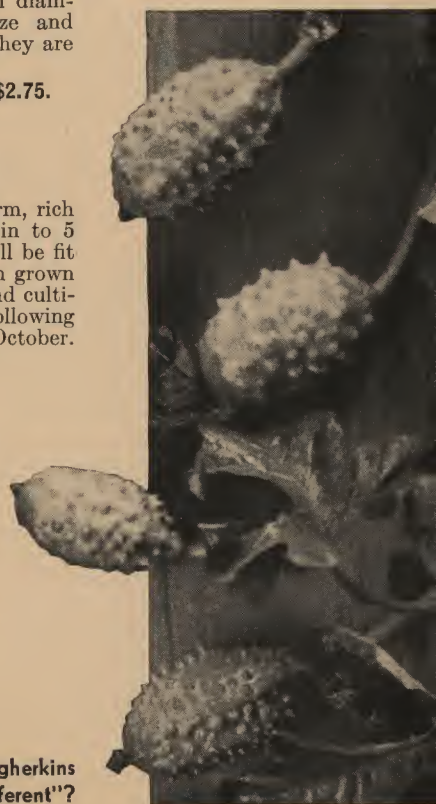
Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c.

IMPROVED THICK LEAVED

Thick leaves and deep green color make this far superior to the uncultivated plant. It is compact with an upright regular tuft at the center.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 65c.

Why not raise some genuine gherkins and have pickles that are "different"?





Kohl Rabi is a delicious vegetable. It is somewhat like turnip, but does not become strong and bitter as turnips sometimes do. Here are two varieties, Early Purple and Early White Vienna.

EGGPLANT

This semi-tropical plant requires continuous warm weather for best results. The seed germinates slowly and should be started in a hotbed. Set the plants in the open ground when 2 inches tall, if the weather continues warm. Space $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. Shade young plants from hot sun and spray with Paris Green to protect them from potato bugs.

BLACK BEAUTY The fruits of this variety are large and symmetrical, maturing a little earlier than our Improved Large Purple. It is thicker and broader than the other variety and retains its glossy black-purple coloring for a long time. This lasting quality makes it distinctly popular.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 70c; 2 oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.40.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH Especially adapted for growing in localities where fruits must be kept off the ground. Fruits slightly longer than thick and of deep glossy color. Usually bears more heavily than the bush varieties.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 70c; 2 oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.40.

IMPROVED LARGE PURPLE (Spineless) Popular owing to the vigor and productivity of the plants and the large size and fine quality of the fruits. The large, spreading plant yields 4 to 6 large oval fruits of fine dark purple color. The flesh is firm, meaty, and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 70c; 2 oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.40.

ENDIVE

For early use, sow about April 15th; for later supply, sow in June or July in rows 14 to 20 inches apart and when well started thin the plants to 1 foot apart. When nearly full grown, tie the outer leaves together over the center in order to blanch the heart of the plant.

Two or three successive plantings during July will provide endive for winter use. Just before killing frosts in fall, dig the plants, being careful to take plenty of soil with the roots and to avoid injury to the leaves. Pack closely together and store in a dark cellar.

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN (Escarolle) Crispness and tenderness make this endive unexcelled for salads. The broad leaves, twisted and waved, are of bright green with midribs nearly white; the inner leaves form a fairly solid cluster which blanches to deep creamy white.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

EVER WHITE CURLED Medium sized fairly compact plants; pale green leaves with yellow midribs.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

FULL HEART BATAVIAN An improved form of Broad Leaved Batavian. Plant medium large with compact well-blanchd heart of infolded broad leaves, thick and buttery in texture.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

GREEN CURLED, Green Ribbed The leaves have a mossy appearance. The center tends to blanch to delicate white. Hardy and vigorous and especially good for fall and winter use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

LARGE GREEN CURLED, Pink Ribbed Vigorous and resistant. The midribs of the outer bright green leaves are usually tinged with rose. Deeply divided leaves in center blanch readily.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

FENNEL

The culture of this vegetable is about the same as that of celery.

FLORENCE (Sweet Anise) The bulb at the base of this hardy annual may either be sliced raw, or cooked. The crisp stalks above are often eaten like celery. If covered with soil, the bulb will blanch to a fine creamy white. The plant is branching and has dense feathery foliage that gives off a sweet aroma. (For Sweet Fennel see page 35.)

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

GARLIC

BULBS As a dash of flavoring for soups and stews, many people use small quantities of this pear-shaped white bulb. In large amounts it has a strong odor and flavor. To grow garlic in the garden, the several sections or "cloves" of each bulb should be separated and set in rows 10 or 12 inches apart and 4 inches apart in the row. They should be taken up in the fall and stored in a cool, dry place until used.

Bulbs 40c per lb.



Crisp, refreshing leaves of Curled Endive to be served with French Dressing.



Harvesting lettuce seed on one of our California ranches.

HORSE-RADISH

Horse-radish is grown from pieces of the root. Set the roots in the ground vertically, small end down, with the tops of the roots 1 to 3 inches below the surface. Cultivate thoroughly until the leaves cover the ground; their shade will keep down the weeds.

MALINER KREN, Small Roots This improved variety was introduced into the United States by the Department of Agriculture. It produces vigorous growing plants and large, heavy roots of excellent quality.

Roots 5 for 20c; 10 for 35c; 25 for 75c, postpaid in U. S. A.

KALE or BORECOLE

In the South, especially, this member of the cabbage family is widely grown for greens. Most varieties have heavy, densely curled foliage of beautiful green. The culture is practically the same as that of late cabbage, but as the plants will withstand several degrees of frost they can grow late into the fall. Many think Kale best after the first heavy frosts.

DWARF BLUE CURLED Improved strain of Dwarf Curled Scotch. Central leaves deeper green, and has greater hardihood for withstanding winter temperatures when the crop is planted in fall.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.10.

DWARF GREEN CURLED A popular home garden sort of exceptionally hardy growth. The low spreading plant bears finely curled, large, parsley-like leaves much used for greens and for garnishing.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.10.

JERSEY or THOUSAND HEADED Tall strong growing plants that frequently reach 6 or 8 feet in height. Smooth leaves. Popular for poultry and stock feeding.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. 80c.

SIBERIAN or SPROUTS Dwarf spreading plants with large plume-like frilled leaves. Sometimes called "German greens."

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

TALL GREEN CURLED SCOTCH Light green densely curled leaves on plants that grow 3 feet tall. Very hardy and widely grown for Greens. Moderate frost improves the quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00.

KOHL RABI

The delicious flavor of this turnip-shaped bulb combines both cabbage and turnip. As early in spring as possible, sow the seed in light rich soil in rows 1½ feet apart. When plants are well established, thin to 6 inches apart in the row. Plant at intervals of 10 days for a succession of bulbs until hot weather, after which they fail to grow. For fall use, plant the last of July.

EARLY PURPLE VIENNA 60 days. Almost the same as White Vienna except that the bulbs have a purplish color. The flesh is white and tender.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA (For forcing) The best kohlrabi for the table. The bulbs are light green on the outside with white flesh of mild cabbage-turnip flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

LEEK

A favorite substitute for green onions in fall and winter and a tasty addition to soups and stews. Sow early in spring in rows 12 to 15 inches apart, covering ½ inch deep. Thin the plants to 6 inches apart in the row and draw the earth about them when cultivating. If you desire very white and tender leeks, transplant when about 6 inches tall, set 4 inches apart in trenches about 2 feet apart, and gradually earth up like celery.

GIANT MUSSELBURG A hardy, extra large leek. The richly flavored edible stems are 6 to 8 inches in length and about 3 inches in diameter.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c.

LARGE FLAG The most extensively used variety of strong growing leek. Very easily cultivated in the home garden. It is broad leaved, with rather short but very thick stems.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c.

MONSTROUS CARENTAN By far the largest leek in cultivation. An exceptionally hardy garden sort.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c.

LETTUCE

Lettuce seed germinates quickly and may be planted as soon as the cold wet days of spring are past. Sow seed in rows 15 to 18 inches apart, covering not more than ½ inch deep. The loose leaved type may be thinned as used when large enough for the table.

The conditions necessary to grow good head lettuce are rich soil, plenty of moisture, and steady growth from the time the seeds are planted until the heads are ready to use.

Send for our folder "Grow Lettuce Successfully."

HEADING VARIETIES

BIG BOSTON 76 days. The most widely grown of all head lettuce varieties. Plain edged leaves tinged bronze at the margins; buttery yellow at the heart.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

BLACK SEEDED BIG BOSTON Similar to regular Big Boston, but has larger outer leaves, and the head is usually not so firm.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

BROWN DUTCH 76 days. Very hardy. Plant medium large; dark green overlaid with bronze-red; moderately firm head, yellowish inside, and of good quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

CRISP AS ICE 76 days. Particularly valuable for home and market gardens. Plant medium small; deep green overlaid with dark brown; forms firm, well blanched head of delicate buttery flavor and tender quality, even under somewhat adverse weather conditions.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

Be sure the Varieties you Select

LETTUCE—HEADING VARIETIES (Continued)

HANSON 82 days. A hard cabbage-like variety with large head white at the heart. Crisp, tender, and of sweet flavor. Called "Nonpareil" in Canada.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

HUBBARD'S MARKET 67 days. Well known butter-heading variety; also popular in Cuba and South America. Plant dark green with crumpled straight edged leaves; compact; medium sized, fairly firm, globular head is well blanched, buttery and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

ICEBERG 82 days. Very popular for home gardens; tender head and thin leaves make it unsuitable for shipping. Head very large, hard, crumpled; white inside; crisp, very sweet and of good quality, but not buttery. Must not be confused with the familiar shipping variety, New York, which is commonly called Iceberg by shippers and green grocers.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

IMPERIAL F One of the most satisfactory of the Imperial types. Has few outside leaves, forms firm heads, and is quite early. It grows rather upright; leaves are bright green, well savoyed, but only slightly serrated on the edges.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

MAMMOTH BLACK SEEDED BUTTER 72 days. Especially desirable for spring planting in home gardens. Plant large, medium green; head large, firm; interior well blanched to light golden-yellow; delicate buttery flavor. Similar to Black Seeded Tennisball and Salamander, but larger.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

MAY KING 61 days. The earliest heading lettuce; standard for greenhouse forcing and does splendidly out of doors in early spring. Plants small, allowing very close planting, light green tinged with brown; head medium small, round, firm; interior rich golden-yellow, buttery, of splendid quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

MIGNONETTE 66 days. The most popular lettuce in Hawaii, Guam, and the Philippines. Plant medium small; compact; medium brown with dark greenish tinge; leaves frilled; head globular; firm; heart almost white; excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

NEW YORK or LOS ANGELES The most widely used lettuce; grown in immense quantities on the Pacific Coast and shipped to all parts of the country. Plant large, dark green, crisp heading; outer leaves notched and slightly curled on the edges. Large, tightly folded, cabbage-like head is well blanched, crisp, and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

NEW YORK SPECIAL NO. 12 An early variety which does well in mid-summer. It is a trifle lighter in color than other strains of New York, but is popular with shippers.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

SALAMANDER (Black Seeded Tennisball) 70 days. Hard round heads with sweet delicate flavor. Market gardeners like it especially well because it forms heads when the weather is too warm for most other varieties.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 55c; lb. \$1.65.

WHITE BOSTON 76 days. Differs from Big Boston in being lighter green in color, and the leaves do not have bronzy edges. Our strain of this lettuce is outstanding.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

WHITE BOSTON CORNELL NO. 43 A strain of White Boston developed by the New York State College of Agriculture. Produces larger, darker green plants than the parent strain.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; 1/4 lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

LETTUCE—LOOSE LEAVED VARIETIES

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON Broad, crisp, light green leaves, frilled and crumpled, make this one of the most attractive varieties for early planting. Widely grown in home gardens in all parts of America.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.25.

CHICKEN LETTUCE Very hardy, rapid growing, medium light green. Produces flower stalks early and furnishes an abundance of leaves over a long period.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.25.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON Also known as "White Seeded Simpson." Hardy, dependable, and early; popular for home gardens. Broad frilled leaves of light lustrous green. Crisp and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.25.

GRAND RAPIDS Probably the most tender loose-leaved lettuce grown. Splendid for forcing under glass and also good for growing outdoors. It keeps its crisp tenderness when fully grown. Disease resistant.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.25.

OHIO GRAND RAPIDS The same as Grand Rapids except that the foliage is darker green and not so tender. The variety stands more abuse in handling.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

PRIZE HEAD One of the most popular varieties for home gardens, especially on the Pacific Coast. Quick growing. Leaves are broad, crumpled and frilled,—outside leaves tinged red; interior foliage green. Crisp and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.25.

COS or ROMAINE

This lettuce is frequently called celery lettuce on account of its erect habit of growth and because it possesses dark colored spatulate leaves with prominent midribs. When grown in home gardens, plants should be thinned to about 8 inches apart so that each one will have plenty of room. Does not make solid heads in hot weather.

DARK GREEN The outside of this variety is dark green, but the interior is decidedly lighter. The heads are about 7 or 8 inches in height; when fully blanched they are white with the faintest tint of green, and the midribs are white at heart. The leaves are especially succulent and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

WHITE PARIS or TRIANON As a salad lettuce for the home garden this has no superior. It grows about 8 or 9 inches tall. The outer leaves are medium light green, and the interior of the head is whitish-green.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

MUSKMELON

Few products of the garden give as much pleasure as ripe sweet melons fresh from the vines. Our list is made up of the most desirable varieties suited for growing wherever melons can be grown.

In sections where the summers are short, seed can be planted indoors or in hot beds in small boxes. The young plants can be transferred to the garden when danger of frost is past. If practicable, spade in a liberal forkful of well rotted manure at the bottom of each hill. The rows should be at least 6 feet apart and the hills 3 feet apart in the rows. In general, the culture is the same as that for cucumber.

ORANGE FLESHED VARIETIES

BENDER'S SURPRISE 85 to 90 days. A delicious salmon-fleshed melon, very popular in New York State. Fruit medium to large; oval; distinctly ribbed and covered with slight patches of netting; skin light yellow when ripe.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 60c; lb. \$1.50.

BURRELL'S GEM or DEFENDER 95 days. An oval melon with fine-grained flesh of rich yellowish-salmon. It ripens clear to the rind. Popular for home gardens.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.35.

EARLY OSAGE 84 days. Another luscious melon to raise at home. Fairly large and round with thick, sweet, aromatic flesh.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 60c; lb. \$1.50.

EMERALD GEM 80 days. One of the finest flavored early home garden varieties. Of small size with sweet, juicy flesh of deep orange-salmon.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.35.

are Suited to Your Locality

GOLDEN CHAMPLAIN Earliest of the orange fleshed melons; 75 to 80 days. Nearly round, slightly flattened at ends, 5 to 6 inches in diameter. The flesh is fairly thick, deep orange-salmon in color, juicy, and very sweet. When fully ripe, the fruits show a golden color through the netting.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.35.

HALE'S BEST 75 to 80 days. The rich flavor of this melon makes it a favorite with everyone. Its earliness makes it a good choice for home gardeners. The nearly-round fruits are heavily netted on the outside; the thick flesh is deep salmon pink.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.50.

HEARTS OF GOLD 100 days. A fine melon to plant for succession as it ripens after the earlies are gone. A convenient table size with thick, sweet, orange flesh.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.50.

HONEY ROCK One of the newer varieties and wonderfully well adapted to growing in home gardens. The thick, deep, salmon flesh is juicy and of sweet musky flavor. Somewhat smaller than Hale's Best.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.50.

IMPROVED PERFECTO An early melon, ripening in 80 to 85 days. Fruits are 6 to 7 inches in diameter and almost spherical. Solidly netted and cream colored when ripe. Outstanding for thickness, fine quality, and flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$1.75.

PERSIAN A distinctive flavored variety which must ripen on the vines in order to be pleasing to the taste. Bright orange, thick, juicy flesh. Needs a long growing season.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.50.

TIP TOP 85 to 90 days. One of the earliest of the home garden melons. Of short oval shape, thick deep yellow flesh, and sweet flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.35.

"WINTER" VARIETIES

CASSABA, GOLDEN BEAUTY This medium sized melon is globe-shaped and pinched at the stem end, and its leathery rind is rich golden-yellow in color. Cassabas can be raised most successfully in California and the Gulf States.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.35.

HONEY BALL The result of a cross between a small round variety named Cannon Ball and the popular Honey Dew. It inherits the small size and ball shape of the former and the color and quality of the latter. It is earlier than Honey Dew and can be grown where the season is shorter. A very prolific and long keeping variety of high quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.25.

HONEY DEW, Green Fleshed The best known of the so-called winter melons. The creamy-yellow fruits are nearly round, about 6 inches in diameter. Honey Dew has very thick flesh, light emerald green in color. It is fine grained and delicious. The melons may be picked before they are fully ripe and stored in a cool place.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.35.

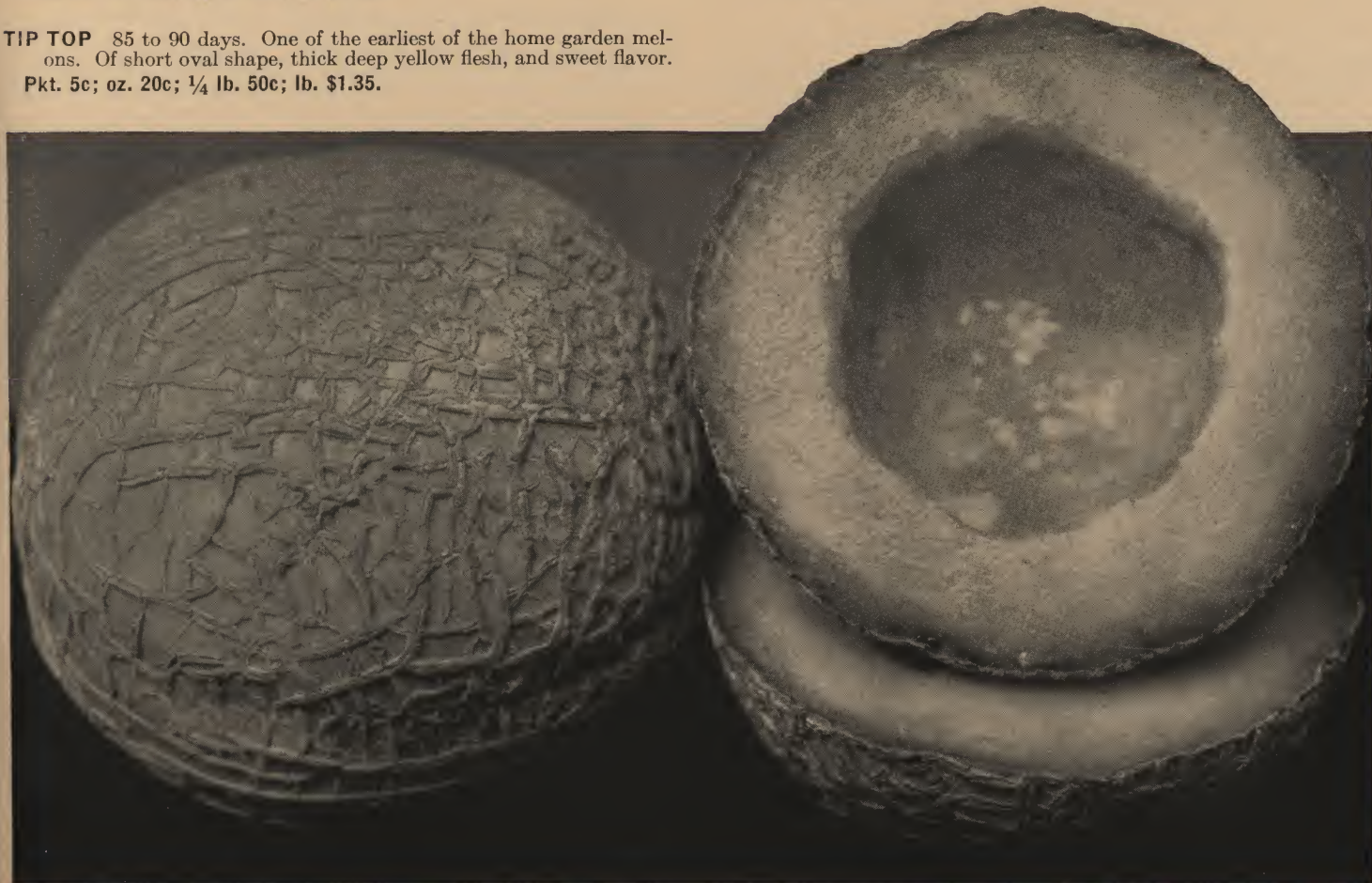
GREEN FLESHED VARIETIES

NETTED GEM or ROCKY FORD A comparatively small green fleshed melon of the oval type, weighing about 2 pounds, and ideal for serving in halves. It is probably one of the most widely known and extensively grown of its class. A sure and abundant yielder.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.35.

10-25 SALMON TINT An excellent main crop cantaloupe of the Rocky Ford type. It is medium early, about 94 days. The abundant fruit is rounded, 5 or 6 inches long, and salmon colored shading to light green near the rind. Small seed cavity; thick, juicy, fragrant flesh.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.35.



Honey Rock is an excellent home garden muskmelon. It's a convenient size, too, for serving in halves



Harris' Earliest is a splendid water melon for home gardeners in the northern states to grow.

WATER MELON

The requirements for raising water melons are practically the same as for muskmelons except that the vines are more spreading and require considerably more room. If the hills are liberally manured and cultivated

is careful and thorough, any home gardener can have these delicious fruits fresh from his own patch.

CITRON, Red Seeded For preserves and candied fruit. Round green fruits distinctly marked with irregular stripes. Flesh white, very firm, and solid. Not good to eat uncooked.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

DIXIE QUEEN Much used in the South for shipping, and also good for home gardens because of the excellent quality. Fruits nearly round, light green striped with darker green, often weigh 40 to 50 pounds; rind thin, but tough. The deep red flesh is crisp and sweet. The few seeds are white.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.00.

FERRY'S PEERLESS Highest quality very early melon. Fruits of medium size, roundish to oval; bright green, faintly veined; rind firm, brittle; flesh bright scarlet, of splendid quality; seeds white. Sometimes sold as Ice Cream.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

FLORIDA FAVORITE A large midseason melon of long-oval shape. Under Northern conditions the mature fruits weigh 25 pounds and ripen in about 95 days. They become larger in the warmer sections and are popular on account of the sugary sweetness of the crisp luscious flesh.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

HARRIS' EARLIEST By far the earliest and one of the most attractive water melons. The fruits are oval but blocky. They ripen in 80 days and are large for so early a melon. Home gardeners in the North will find this particularly satisfactory.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

IRISH GREY Especially valuable for distant shipping. Fruits large; oblong; uniform light grayish-green; rind extremely hard and tough; flesh bright red; of good quality. Seeds white.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

KLECKLEY'S SWEETS or MONTE CRISTO Distinctly a home garden melon as the dark bluish-green rind is so crisp that it breaks easily. The long, oval fruits are slightly larger near the blossom end. They weigh from 25 to 35 pounds and ripen in 105 days. We know of none better in quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

KLONDIKE, Brown Seeded The outstanding variety for shipping and home garden use in California. Popular because of its delicious flavor and attractive interior color. Flesh bright red and very sweet. Fruits oblong and of uniform green color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.00.

KLONDIKE, Black Seeded Similar in all respects to Klondike, Brown Seeded, except in color of seed.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.00.

KLONDIKE, Striped The same size and has much the same qualities as Klondike, Brown Seeded. Fruits striped dark and light green, resembling the well-known Georgia Rattlesnake, but it should not be confused with that variety.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.00.

STONE MOUNTAIN This variety combines extra large size with earliness. It is nearly round in shape, pleasingly green in color, and unexcelled for sweetness and juiciness. Fruits weigh 60 to 80 pounds in the South, and the 95 days required for maturity make it easily possible to grow correspondingly large fruits in the North.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

SWEET HEART Fruits very large; round to slightly oblong, with blocky ends; light green with fine, darker veining; rind hard and tough; flesh bright red, crisp, and sweet; seeds black.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

TOM WATSON This long smooth melon is especially favored in the South. The rich green skin is faintly webbed with a veining of deeper green, and the thin rind is tough and rubbery. Vines hardy, vigorous, and productive; flesh distinctly crisp and juicy.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

WONDER Comparatively new. Useful for home garden and nearby markets, but tender rind makes it unsuitable for long distance shipping. Large dark green, oblong fruits, often 22 inches long. Flesh rich red, sweet, and fine textured. Seeds white.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.



The pods of Dwarf Long Pod Green okra are fine for eating until they are almost full grown.

Consult our planting Charts

MUSHROOM

Mushrooms can be grown in cellars, sheds, hotbeds, and sometimes in the open air, the chief essentials being uniform degrees of temperature and moisture. The necessary cultural directions are published in pamphlet form, a copy of which we shall be pleased to send on request.

PURE CULTURE SPAWN Our spawn is produced from the original spore cultures under the new French process, permitting the indefinite reproduction of the variety selected. We use stock of the white variety generally preferred.

Brick Spawn Bricks weigh about 1¼ lbs. This is sufficient to spawn about 10 square feet. **Per brick 45c.**

Bottle Spawn Sufficient to spawn 40 square feet. **\$1.25.**

Postpaid in U. S. A.

MUSTARD

Mustard greens are as healthful and nourishing as spinach. Mustard is related to turnip, and although the tops are much alike in richness of flavor, mustard leaves are more tender, and the stems are not so long and coarse.

Seed may be sown from early spring to midsummer in rows 18 inches apart. Thin to 5 or 6 inches apart in the rows. The plants are in condition for use as soon as the leaves are the size of one's hand. Mustard runs to seed quickly, so that successive plantings are necessary for a continuous supply.

FLORIDA BROAD LEAF This quick growing, very productive variety remains in condition for use a long time. The leaves are rounded, very slightly crumpled, unfrilled, and very large. They are medium light green with a broad, pale green midrib. Very popular.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 75c.

LARGE SMOOTH LEAF An excellent variety with very large, green, comparatively smooth leaves, borne well above ground. Quick growing, fairly upright when young, becoming somewhat spreading when matured. Preferred by many because it is more easily prepared for the table than the rougher leaved varieties.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

MUSTARD SPINACH or TENDERGREEN Plants of rapid and vigorous growth with comparatively narrow, spoon-shaped leaves of dark green. It will stand longer than most varieties without sending up seed stalks. Recommended for the home garden as well as for shipping.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED The leaves are large, light green with a tinge of yellow, and much crumpled and frilled at the edges. The plant is upright or slightly spreading in growth. This variety is valued in the South on account of its vigorous growth, hardiness, and good quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

OKRA or GUMBO

Okra pods are used in soups, stews, catsup and other relishes and are very popular in the South. They are at their best when 1 to 3 inches long. Seed does not germinate well at cool temperatures, and planting should be delayed until the ground is warm. Drop 4 or 5 seeds to the foot in rows about 2½ feet apart and cover about an inch deep. Thin to about 1½ feet in the row and keep thoroughly cultivated.

DWARF LONG POD, GREEN Especially adapted for home garden use because the dark green pods remain in prime condition for cooking or canning until quite large.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

PERKIN'S MAMMOTH LONG POD This prolific, early variety yields pods 4 or 5 inches long; they are slightly corrugated, very tender, and of good quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

WHITE VELVET Very large white pods, smooth and tender.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Remember!

▲ ▲ ▲ FERRY'S Vegetable Seeds
are only five cents a packet, and
they're always fresh and dated.



The improved varieties of mustard make such appetizing greens that they are becoming more popular every year.
This is Southern Giant Curled.

ONION

A row or two of onions in the home garden will furnish a supply from midsummer to the following spring. Onions are very hardy, and the seeds will germinate in cool weather. They can be safely planted just as soon as the soil can be prepared. Shallow planting is advisable, ¼ to ½ inch being about right. When a few inches tall, the young plants can be thinned to prevent crowding, and the plants removed can be used as green onions. After that, they can be pulled as needed, and those that are left to become fully ripe can be stored for winter.

RED VARIETIES

RED WETHERSFIELD One of the oldest and best known red onions. Even in poor soils it produces heavily and in the East it is extensively grown. The bulbs are large and flat, but quite thick. The flesh is purplish-white and moderately fine grained, with a rather strong but pleasant flavor. It is one of the best keepers. Used for sets.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE Our trials continue to prove that this variety also is one of the best keepers. The globes are medium to large in size and medium early. The flesh is mild, fine grained, and tender. Excellent for home gardens.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

YELLOW VARIETIES

AUSTRALIAN BROWN This extra long keeping onion is noted for remaining crisp and firm until

spring. It matures early and is a sure cropper. The reddish-brown skin protects a white, crisp, solid onion.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

BRIGHAM YELLOW GLOBE Grown from selected bulbs of the original strain. Very solid; globe shaped. Fine keeping qualities.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$3.25.

Thin out the Young Onions and use them

ONION—YELLOW VARIETIES (Continued)

EARLY YELLOW GLOBE Excellent globe-shaped onion which will stand storage better than most early varieties. Ripens down well, and under normal conditions bulbs are ready for market 10 days to two weeks ahead of Southport Yellow Globe. Color rich deep yellow. Vigorous and productive.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$5.00.

EBENEZER A large, somewhat flattened onion with yellow skin and white, firm flesh. Matures in 90 days and keeps hard and sound all winter. A leading variety for onion sets.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

OHIO YELLOW GLOBE Bulbs oblong globe shape at upper half and a trifle flattened at the base; skin pure deep yellow; flesh firm and hard. Michigan Yellow Globe is the same.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

PRIZETAKER One of the largest of the late or main crop sorts. Its globular shape, yellowish-brown skin, white tender flesh, and mild flavor have won it great popularity. It is very productive and keeps well into the winter.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE Similar to Southport Red Globe, but the bulbs are rich yellow, average a bit larger in size, and mature later. The creamy-white flesh is fine grained and of mild and excellent flavor.

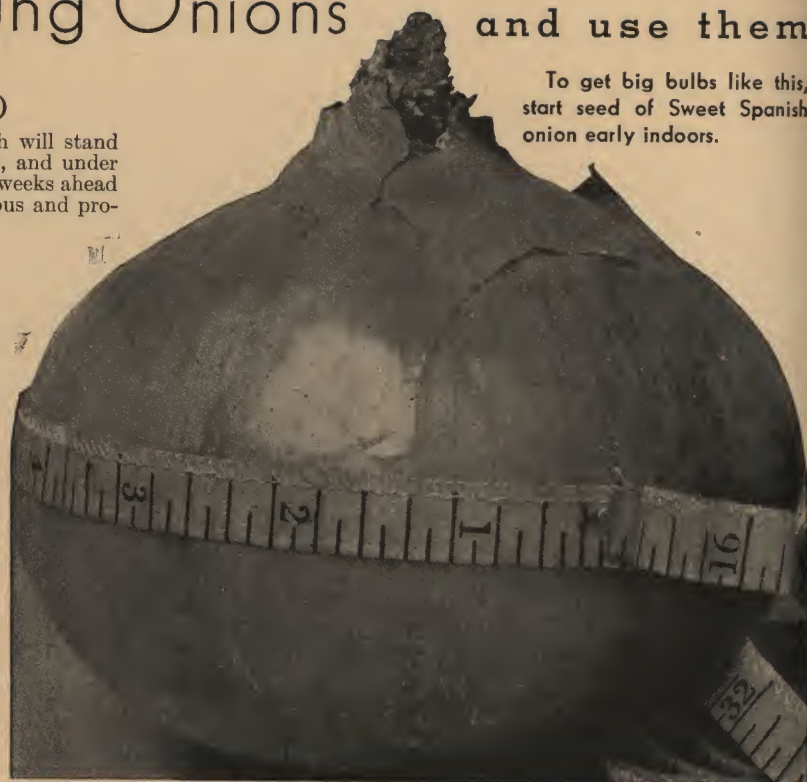
Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

SWEET BERMUDA Medium to large, flat, yellow onion. Popular early variety for the South. White flesh, very mild and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$3.75.

SWEET SPANISH (Riverside Strain) Under favorable conditions the globe-shaped bulbs often weigh two pounds. They possess a delicious mild flavor, and they keep well.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.



To get big bulbs like this, start seed of Sweet Spanish onion early indoors.

WHITE SWEET SPANISH Similar to the original Sweet Spanish except that it is white fleshed. Globe shaped. Good keeper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$4.50.

YELLOW DANVERS, FLAT Hardy, easily grown, good keeper. Fine for general purposes and for sets. Bulbs medium large; flat, but fairly thick, clear bright yellow; flesh white with faint tint of yellow; firm and hard.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

YELLOW DUTCH or STRASBURG The large flat onions have a creamy-white mild flesh protected by a straw-colored skin. Ripen quickly and keep well.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS Extensively used for the home garden. The bulbs are medium to large sized, uniformly globe-shaped, white fleshed, crisp and mild. Highly recommended.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

WHITE VARIETIES

EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA Extremely early. Largely grown for pickling, sometimes for early green onions. Bulbs medium small, almost round at pickling stage, but become flat; silvery white; flesh white, sweet, and mild.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$3.75.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING Produces a great quantity of bulbs 4 or 5 inches in diameter. They are midseason in maturity, flat, very tender, and mildly flavored.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$3.75.

QUEEN The earliest of all onions, very white skinned, and of special value for pickling. Although when full grown the bulbs are flat and 2 inches in diameter, at pickling size they are small and nearly round. The quality is mild and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$3.75.

SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE Abundant yield and large size are valuable characteristics of this medium early onion. Its whiteness, firmness, and mild flavor are also splendid qualities, especially for cooking. Our strain is unsurpassed in uniformity and attractiveness of shape and color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$3.75.

WHITE LISBON Grown almost exclusively as an early bunching onion. When mature, the round, white bulbs are almost 3 inches in diameter.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$3.75.

WHITE PORTUGAL (American Silverskin) The best flattened white onion. When young, it is a favorite as green onions or in salads. Medium early and an excellent keeper. Especially good in Northern latitudes. Often used for sets.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.



Yellow Globe Danvers is one of the most satisfactory onion varieties for home gardens. It keeps well for winter use.

for the Table

PEAS

To be at their best, peas need moderate temperature, plenty of moisture, and long daylight hours. They are not injured by light frosts and may be planted as early in spring as the condition of the soil will permit.

By planting some of several varieties at the same time, a well-arranged succession can be obtained extending over a period of 30 days. Successive plantings of a desirable variety will also provide a succession, but this cannot be extended over as long a period with good results.

The seeds should be planted in rows at a depth of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches. The rows should be 21 to 28 inches apart for dwarf varieties and about 28 to 42 inches apart for the taller sorts.

All varieties growing more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet high do better if staked up or otherwise supported when 4 to 6 inches tall. Use sharpened branches of trees set between the double rows.

Not less than 5 lbs. of a variety sold at the 10 lb. rate.

Prices postpaid in U. S. A.

FIRST EARLY VARIETIES

ALASKA 55 days. Extremely early. The round pods, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, contain 5 to 8 small, round, tender peas. The vines are $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet tall, and when possible they should be given support.

Carton 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

ALASKA, WILT RESISTANT Desirable for planting in sections infested with wilt. Practically the same as Alaska in other respects.

Carton 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

AMERICAN WONDER or NOTT'S EXCELSIOR 59 days. Very important early dwarf variety for the home garden. Vines 12 to 14 inches high; dark green; very productive. Pods medium green; plump, straight, blunt ended.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

EXTRA EARLY 55 days. As early as Alaska and much used in home and market gardens. Vines 30 inches tall, usually a trifle darker green than Alaska, but otherwise similar. Pods borne singly; light green; plump, blunt.

Carton 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

GRADUS 55 to 62 days. Earliness and high quality are combined in this wrinkled pea of medium height. The vines are 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall and bear pods 4 inches long, filled with 6 to 9 large peas. Undoubtedly as sweet and tender as any variety in cultivation.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

HUNDREDFOLD 60 days. Those who prefer large pods on dwarf vines will find in this variety a good combination. The vines are 18 to 20 inches tall, and the pods 4 inches long, containing 6 to 8 large dark green peas of very good quality. Under favorable conditions this variety produces well.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

LAXTONIAN A little earlier than other dwarf large-podded peas, and generally considered the best of its class. The blue-green pods are often more than 4 inches long and contain 8 dark green peas of finest quality. Especially recommended for home garden use.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

LAXTON'S PROGRESS 60 days. Produces the largest pods of any of the early dwarf varieties. Especially uniform in size, in growth, and in time when ready for use. The large dark green pods are borne in abundance and are well filled with extra large tender peas of superior quality.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.



Thomas Laxton
peas are large and
tender, and of un-
usually fine flavor.

LITTLE MARVEL This desirable dwarf variety is only 4 or 5 days later than the earliest garden pea. The dark green vines, 18 to 20 inches tall, grow vigorously and are laden with pods 3 inches long, blunt ended, and packed with peas of medium size. These are temptingly dark green, and very tender and sweet.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

PREMIUM GEM 62 days. Valuable home garden variety. Vines 18 inches tall, medium green. Pods medium green; $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick; plump, straight, blunt ended.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

THOMAS LAXTON 54 to 60 days. This has no superior as an early pea of medium height. The vines are strong with large medium dark green foliage and grow $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet tall. They bear a surprising number of dark green pods, blunt ended, and 4 to $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. These are well filled with large tender peas which retain their pleasing flavor and sweetness until they begin to harden. The home gardener should make this his choice of the first early varieties.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

WORLD'S RECORD 52 to 56 days. An improved earlier maturing type of Gradus. Vines 30 inches tall, moderately stout. Pods about 4 inches long, broad, pointed; contain 7 to 8 large deep green peas of excellent quality.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

Try a New Variety of your Favorite vegetable

PEAS—MIDSEASON VARIETIES

ALDERMAN 75 days. The dark green vigorous vines grow $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet tall and are very productive. The pods are the largest of the commercially grown varieties. They hold 7 to 9 peas of the largest size and finest quality.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

BLISS EVERBEARING 72 days. Popular for the home garden and similar to Yorkshire Hero. Vines 30 inches tall; dark green; thrifty; of long bearing period. Pods medium green; plump, straight, blunt. Green peas large, sweet; of marrowy texture.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

DWARF TELEPHONE OR DAISY 75 to 80 days. Only about 2 feet tall. Resembles Telephone, and the pods are well filled with peas of the same good quality. It is an excellent variety to follow the early peas in the home garden.

Carton 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

GIANT STRIDE A large-podded, shipping variety. About the same season as Stratagem. Vines about two feet tall, dark green, and vigorous. Pods $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, dark green, pointed, slightly curved and plump.

Carton 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

GREEN ADMIRAL 72 days. Prolific variety grown chiefly for canning. Vines 48 inches tall, slender, branched. Pods medium green; plump, straight, blunt.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

McLEAN'S ADVANCER or PERFECTION 68 days. Particularly valuable for canning because of heavy yield, uniform ripening, and high quality. Vines 33 inches high; somewhat branched; dark green. Pods borne in pairs; medium green; plump, straight, blunt ended. Green peas medium in size, deep green, very uniform.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

MORSE'S MARKET A new large-podded early-midseason pea. Vines robust, 24 to 30 inches tall; pods 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, produced abundantly even to the tip and branches. A fine variety to plant with early peas for succession.

Carton 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

TELEPHONE 73 days. The vigorous vines with large light green leaves are 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall, heavily loaded with large well-formed pods, often 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. These are light yellowish-green and normally contain 8 to 10 large peas of delicate light green color and unexcelled quality.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

LATE VARIETIES

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND 79 days. Excellent for home and market gardens. Vines $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet tall; dark green; branched. Pods light green; very plump; straight; blunt.

Carton 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

IMPROVED STRATEGEM 77 to 80 days. Also known as Pot-latch or Prize-winner. The vine, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall, bears large pods of the Telephone type.

Carton 10c; lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.

LARGE WHITE MARROW-FAT 82 days. Very productive late variety for home gardens; grown extensively for dry use. Vines 5 feet tall, light green. Pods light green; very plump; straight; blunt. Green peas of a rich marrowy flavor.

Carton 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

PEAS—EDIBLE POD VARIETIES

These varieties have all the sweetness and flavor of fresh green peas. When the pods are partly filled, they are prepared like snap beans; when the seeds have developed, they are eaten as shelled peas.

GIANT BUTTER Pods brittle and tender as the best snap beans. They are borne profusely on strong branching vines $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet tall. In best table condition the pods are $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long, smooth, fleshy, and sharply curved.

Often 6 inches long when fully matured.

Carton 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00.

MELTING SUGAR 70 to 75 days. One of the best known edible pod varieties. Large broad pods, 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, often curved or twisted; when young, stringless, very tender, and richly flavored. The vines, 4 to 5 feet tall, produce an abundance of pods.

Carton 10c; lb. 45c; 10 lbs. \$4.00.

Postpaid in U. S. A.

PARSLEY

Parsley leaves may be used green, or they may be dried crisp, rubbed to powder, and kept bottled.

Parsley seed is even slower than parsnip in germinating. It grows best in rich mellow soil and should be sown as early as possible in spring in rows 1 to 2 feet apart with a covering of not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of soil firmly pressed down. When the plants are well up, thin them 8 to 12 inches apart in the row. As soon as those of the curled varieties are about 3 inches high, cut off all the leaves; the new growth will be brighter and better curled. Every cutting will improve the quality of the leaves.

DOUBLE CURLED Very handsome; rich, deep green with finely curled leaves.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

EXTRA TRIPLE CURLED (Moss Curled) One of the most popular varieties because of its deep green color and tightly curled leaves that look like moss. It is unusually decorative for table use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

HAMBURG, Thick Rooted The root of this variety is edible and resembles a slender parsnip in color and shape. The flesh is white, dry, and similar to Celeriac in flavor. It is used for flavoring soups and stews. The roots may be stored in sand for winter use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

PARAMOUNT A new and improved triple-curved variety of our own development. Unusually rich dark green foliage tightly curled. Ideally suited for home and market gardens. Award of merit All-America Trials 1935.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 2 oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

PLAIN or SINGLE The leaves are deeply cut, flat, and dark green in color. The plant is hardy and easily grown.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 2 oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

Have You Heard

▲ ▲ ▲ that Peas and Parsley contain large amounts of iron so necessary for bodily health?



Unusually dark green color and tightly curled leaves make Paramount an ideal parsley for home gardens.



California Wonder, one of the finest of the sweet peppers, has that blocky shape you like for stuffing and baking whole.

PEPPERS

Uses in cooking have divided garden peppers into two classes, "Hot" and "Sweet." Hot peppers are used principally in condiments, in pickles, and in relishes. They are smaller than the sweet ones, and the smallest varieties are usually the hottest. Sweet peppers are larger and have thick flesh. Their flavor is pleasantly mild, and they are becoming more and more popular for stuffing, for use in salads, and for combining with other vegetables and with meats.

Their culture and soil and temperature requirements are about the same as for egg plant. A moderate dressing of guano, poultry manure, or complete commercial fertilizer, hoed into the soil after the plants are 6 or 8 inches tall, will be very beneficial.

"SWEET" VARIETIES

CALIFORNIA WONDER Thickness of flesh alone, which is often $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch, places this sweet pepper above all others. It is crisp and juicy, too, without a trace of pungency. Vigorous growing plants bear a heavy yield of blocky fruits that become as much as 5 inches long and 4 inches wide. They are unusually good for serving whole.

Pkt. 5c; oz. \$1.00; 2 oz. \$1.85; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.50.

CHINESE GIANT Fruits are often 6 inches across and $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches deep. The flesh is moderately thick and very mild. The fruits are rich bright green when young, and bright cherry red at maturity.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 90c; 2 oz. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$3.00.

HARRIS' EARLY GIANT This is a choice home garden sort, especially for Northern growing, because it ripens early. The peppers are larger than any other early ones, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter and $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, while from 6 to 10 are produced on one plant. For unripe picking they are medium dark green and at maturity are bright red. The flesh is moderately thick and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 75c; 2 oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.10.

PIMIENTO The fruits of Pimiento are excellent for stuffing and for canning. The shape is distinctly cone-like, the size is medium, and the color glossy green when young, ruby red when ripe.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 70c; 2 oz. \$1.20; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

RUBY KING Excellent for home, market garden, and shipping. Plants vigorous, upright, prolific. Fruits large, $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches through, slightly tapered; deep green becoming bright deep red; flesh thick, sweet, and mild. Ready in 68 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 60c; 2 oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

SWEET BULL NOSE An excellent mild fleshed pepper recommended for home gardens. Matures early and produces medium-sized, square or slightly elongated fruits.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 75c; 2 oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.10.

WORLD BEATER One of the best of the large peppers. Fruits 5 inches long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Flesh mild and thick. Rich deep red when ripe. Very productive and a good shipper.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 85c; 2 oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.75.



Hungarian Yellow Wax has thicker flesh than most hot peppers. It is especially good for canning.

"HOT" VARIETIES

ANAHEIM Late; particularly adapted to culture in the South. Popular in home and market gardens and grown on commercial scale for drying and canning. Fruits 6 to 8 inches long, about an inch through; tapered; deep green becoming rich scarlet; mildly pungent.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 75c; 2 oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

HUNGARIAN YELLOW WAX This early variety is larger and has thicker flesh than other hot peppers. It is excellent for canning. The plants produce a fine crop of fruits 6 to 7 inches long and 2 inches in diameter, crumpled and hooked at the point. The color is waxy light yellow at first, changing to orange and then to bright red.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 75c; 2 oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.10.

LARGE BELL or BULL NOSE This earliest pepper of the "bell" type is a combination of both Hot and Sweet; the ribs are quite pungent while the rest of the fruit is mild. The medium-sized square fruits are deep green when immature and scarlet when ripe. Our stock is superior in uniformity of size, shape, and earliness.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 75c; 2 oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.10.

LONG RED CAYENNE This well-known, medium early pepper is especially good for drying purposes. The fruit is 4 inches long and 1 inch thick, twisted and pointed. It is deep green when young and bright red when ripe. The flesh is strong and pungent.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 75c; 2 oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.10.

RED CHILI Short bushy plants are literally covered with small tapering peppers about 2 inches long. They change to bright red when ripe and are very hot. They are dried, ground, and chiefly used for making pepper sauce.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 75c; 2 oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.10.



There is great satisfaction in raising one's own pumpkins for pies. This is Sugar or New England Pie.

PARSNIP

Parsnips grow best in a loose, rich sandy loam, but will make good roots in any soil that is reasonably rich and deep. Stony soil and raw manure are likely to produce branched or misshapen roots. The seed requires steady, abundant moisture for germination and should be sown as early as practicable. Sow in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart and when well up, thin to about 5 inches apart in the row. Keep the ground moist if possible. Parsnips are improved by freezing, and a portion of the crop can be left in the ground all winter to be used as a spring vegetable when the ground has thawed.

GUERNSEY Roots 15 to 18 inches long; hollow crowned; 2½ to 3 inches thick at shoulder; tapered uniformly to tip; smooth.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

HOLLOW CROWN, Thick Shoulder. This is the best and most popular variety in cultivation. The skin is smooth and white, while the flesh is tender. The roots grow 18 to 20 inches in length, but the first 8 inches from the top is the best part.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

LONG SMOOTH A hardy sort that will keep through the winter without protection. The long roots are smooth, white, tender, and of excellent flavor. It is popular for table use and is also suitable for stock feeding.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

SHORT THICK This little parsnip makes a fine garden vegetable. The tops are only about half the size of Hollow Crown. The roots are short and thick, having a diameter of 2½ to 3½ inches and a length of only 6 or 8 inches at the thickened part. Fully a month earlier than Hollow Crown, it often reaches full size in 100 days from planting time.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.50.

PUMPKIN

Pumpkins are typically American, and pumpkin pie is one of our truly American dishes. They are less sensitive to unfavorable conditions of soil and weather than melons or cucumbers, but they are cultivated in about the same way.

CALIFORNIA FIELD Mostly used for stock feeding. The pumpkin is variously colored, yellow, drab, red, and orange; it varies also in size, but is usually very large. It is a heavy cropper and matures early.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. 80c.



With very little care, you can grow roots of Hollow Crown parsnip as shapely as these in your own garden.

GREEN STRIPED CUSHAW Popular in the South. The crook-necked pumpkins are 18 to 20 inches long and weigh 10 to 15 pounds. The color is creamy-white striped with green. The flesh is light yellow, very thick, rather coarse but sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.00.

LARGE YELLOW or CONNECTICUT FIELD This sort is grown largely in the corn field for stock, but the flesh is moderately fine grained, highly flavored, and very good for pies. The fruits weigh about 20 pounds and are a rich deep orange-yellow color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. 80c.

MAMMOTH KING The largest pumpkin ever introduced. It has been known to yield 100 tons to the acre. The fruit is flat-round, yellow skinned, with very thick flesh.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.25.

MORSE'S MARROW Pumpkins of this variety weighing 150 pounds are not uncommon. They are round, flat, and red-orange in color. The flesh is thick, solid, and bright-yellow orange.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.10.

PIE or WINTER LUXURY This variety is very popular for the home garden. The fruit matures in 75 to 80 days, weighs 8½ pounds, and is nearly round. The skin is light yellow with a russet tinge and finely netted; the flesh is rich creamy-yellow, very thick, sweet, and finely flavored.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.10.

SUGAR or NEW ENGLAND PIE These pumpkins are also just the right size for home use. The fruits weigh about 7 pounds and are produced abundantly, maturing in 75 days. The skin is light yellow tinged with russet; the flesh is rich orange, thick, sweet, and finely flavored. They keep very well.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

SWEET CHEESE or KENTUCKY FIELD Standard large pumpkin for canning and for stock feed; largely grown in the South. Our stock is uniform, true to type, dependably early, and heavily productive. Fruits very large, flattened, commonly 12 to 15 inches in diameter and half as deep; sometimes much larger; furrowed; skin creamy-buff; flesh extremely thick, deep salmon-yellow, and of good quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

crisp Radishes

from Spring to Winter



The culture of radishes is so easy and the results so sure that they are probably found in more home gardens than any other vegetable. The varieties of radish differ so distinctly that the home gardener is able to obtain almost anything he prefers in the way of shape, color, size, and season.

The ground for growing radishes should be finely prepared and as free as possible of small stones and lumps. Plant seed about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, and when up about an inch thin to 1 or 2 inches apart. Radishes are at their best when growth is quick and steady. A moderate temperature and constant moisture are favorable for best results. Most varieties become pithy soon after reaching full size. In order to keep a continuous supply, successive plantings should be made.

CINCINNATI MARKET Popular home and market garden radish. Tops short and small. Roots 6 to 7 inches long, $\frac{5}{8}$ inch thick; cylindrical, tapered near tip; deep red with purplish tinge; flesh white, mild, crisp. Superior to Long Scarlet. Ready in 29 days.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; \$1.00.

CRIMSON GIANT The home gardener who desires a radish of more than two bites will find this to his liking. The crimson roots are the largest of the early round radishes. They do not become fully grown until nearly 2 inches in diameter, but are very good while much smaller. The flesh is as crisp and mild as any of the smaller varieties, and they remain in perfect condition for several days.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE The bright carmine-red color, perfect oval shape, thread-like tap-root, and ideal size combine to make this the most desirable of early table radishes. Until they are nearly an inch in diameter, the flesh is crisp and mild. They will reach this size in 25 to 30 days and are at their best when not quite full grown.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

EARLY WHITE GIANT SUMMER or STUTTGART Standard summer radish for home and market. Tops medium large and coarse. Roots roundish top shape; white and smooth; remain crisp and only mildly pungent until 3 to 4 inches long; can be stored successfully for early winter use. 43 days.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.10.

FRENCH BREAKFAST Excellent home and market garden sort; also suitable for forcing. Tops small. Roots oblong, blunt, with slender well-defined tap-root; about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch through; rich scarlet with white bottom; flesh white, crisp, and of splendid quality.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

ICICLE Clear white roots which grow to a length of 6 inches with a third of their length out of the ground are delicately tinted with ivory at the tops. They are undoubtedly the most crisp and tender of all table radishes and are especially mild. This variety is a home garden favorite.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

LONG SCARLET The bright carmine-red roots have a smooth tender skin and mild crisp flesh. They are 6 inches long when in prime condition and remain firm and tender for several days. The upper third of the root grows above ground, which makes pulling easy.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

SCARLET TURNIP This is popular for early planting in the home garden. The roots make quick growth and become an inch in diameter in 25 to 30 days. They are entirely crimson-red in color with very small tap-roots and are of the best quality in flesh and flavor.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

Ferry-Morse strains of Early Scarlet Globe radish are famous for uniformity of size and shape, and for fine color.

SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED These radishes taste as good as they look. The upper part of the root is rich crimson-red, and the lower part is snow white, making an attractive combination. The roots grow to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter without becoming pithy.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

SPARKLER Similar to early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped, but with more pronounced white area. Tops small. Roots deep turnip, almost globe-shape; bright scarlet with pronounced white tip. Popular for home and market garden. 25 days.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

WHITE STRASBURG Good summer radish for home and market garden. Roots commonly become 5 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter at the shoulder; tapered; smooth; white; flesh firm, crisp, mildly pungent. 40 days.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.10.

WINTER VARIETIES

This class requires a longer growing season than the early table varieties, and seeds are usually planted in midsummer for fall and winter use. The roots keep well if stored in a cold place.

CHINESE ROSE WINTER (Scarlet China) Distinct shape and deep rose-red color make this radish very attractive. The roots when mature are usually 4 to 5 inches long, broadest at base, with very pronounced stump root and small tap-root. The flesh is white, fine grained, crisp, and mildly pungent.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.10.

CHINESE WHITE WINTER (Celestial) A clear white variety of symmetrical shape and large size. The length is from 6 to 9 inches, and the width $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches. The root is slightly oval with blunt base and comparatively small tap-root. It is clear white throughout and not so pungent as other winter varieties.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.10.

HALF LONG BLACK WINTER The roots of this variety are nearly cylindrical for $\frac{2}{3}$ of their length and taper to a rather large tap-root. They are 4 or 5 inches long and 2 inches in diameter when full grown. The slightly coarse grained skin is dull grayish-black in color, but the flesh is clear white, well flavored and pungent. This will keep better than other winter varieties.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.00.

LONG BLACK SPANISH Splendid keeper. Roots 8 to 9 inches long, 2 to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter at shoulder and only slightly tapered; skin somewhat roughened; black; flesh white, very firm and crisp, pungent. 55 days.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH Roots globular with slender well-defined tap-root; $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter; skin somewhat roughened, black; flesh white, firm, crisp, and pungent. 55 days. Keeps well.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

Put "Snap"

▲ ▲ ▲ into your menu with
several plantings of Radish.

"Pick 'em Young"!

SALSIFY—Vegetable Oyster

The roots of this vegetable are appetizing and nutritious, and the flavor is like that of oysters. Salsify succeeds best in a light, well-enriched soil, which should be stirred to a good depth. Coarse and fresh manure should be avoided, as it will cause the roots to become irregular and branched. Sow early and quite deep, giving the general culture recommended for parsnip.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND Large and strong growing with long, smooth, white, tapering roots less likely to branch than those of other sorts.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.00.

SPINACH

The increasing popularity of spinach has led plant breeders to work for improvement in varieties. They have succeeded so well that those now grown are larger in leaf, more succulent, and remain in prime condition a much longer time.

Sow in rows 16 to 20 inches apart and thin to 6 inches apart in the row when leaves are an inch wide. In the North, seed can be planted as soon as the ground can be prepared. In the South, spinach will winter over with little or no protection.

BROAD FLANDERS A home and market garden spinach; well adapted for canning. Plants large and vigorous; leaves deep green, broad and thick; smooth.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

GIANT THICK LEAVED (Nobel) The seed of this thick leaved variety produces the largest spinach. They grow rapidly and remain in good condition a long time. The medium-green leaves are large, rounded, slightly crumpled, succulent, and tender. It is an excellent home garden spinach.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

JULIANA This variety is somewhat slower growing than others, but it is very long standing. It is ideal to plant for succession with an earlier sort. The leaves are medium size and much blistered; the color is rich deep green. Stems are short, and the plants make compact growth.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

KING OF DENMARK Intermediate between the smooth-leaved and blistered types. The leaves are large and medium dark green in color. The plants are low growing and quickly produce a heavy crop which remains in condition from one to two weeks. A very satisfactory spinach for the home garden.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

LONG STANDING BLOOMSDALE This spinach remains a long time in condition without bolting to seed even in hot dry weather. The compact erect plants have crumpled, rounded, large, thick leaves of dark green.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

PRICKLY SEEDED (Dark Green) This hardy spinach is adapted to fall planting where winters are mild. It is also satisfactory for spring planting in home gardens of colder climates. The plant is large, with many rounded thick dark green leaves.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

SAVOY LEAVED or BLOOMSDALE The standard very early spinach for home and market garden. Plants upright and compact. Leaves large; blistered and crumpled; rich deep, glossy green; of splendid quality.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

VIRGINIA SAVOY (Blight Resistant) Similar to Savoy Leaved or Bloomsdale but smoother in leaf and inclined to bolt to seed earlier. Used chiefly in sections where blight (mosaic) occurs. Not recommended for planting where other varieties can be successfully grown.

Pkt. 5c; ¼ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

NEW ZEALAND (Tetragonia) Although not a true spinach, the leaves look like spinach and are very useful as greens. On soil too poor to grow spinach successfully, the plants thrive and produce groups of small fleshy leaves that are tender and delicious when cooked. Each branch of the plant produces others, so that it goes on providing a continuous supply of greens throughout the summer.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.



It is real economy to plant the new and improved varieties of spinach. The yield from a packet or two of seed may amaze you. This is Juliana.

RHUBARB

Rhubarb plants grown from seed will not all come true, but growing them this way costs less, and the undesirable plants can be discarded. They are quickly and easily grown. Sow seed in rows an inch deep and thin the plants to 6 inches apart. In the fall transplant to a permanent location, setting the plants 3 or 4 feet apart. The stalks should not be taken for use the first year.

In planting from roots, set them so that the crowns are 2 inches under the surface of the soil. They should be set 3 to 6 feet apart and given a liberal dressing of manure each spring. When blossom stalks appear, they should be cut well back to the ground. If possible choose a place where the soil will be continuously moist.

CRIMSON WINTER A long bearing sort of very fine flavor. The seed produces small crimson stems that are tender and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. \$1.00; 2 oz. \$1.50; ¼ lb. \$2.50.

VICTORIA An excellent and hardy sort for the home garden.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; 2 oz. 40c; ¼ lb. 75c.

RHUBARB ROOTS (Victoria) If one is to be certain of a pure strain of rhubarb, he should plant roots. Set in the spring, they furnish delicious stalks the following spring.

Each 25c; 5 for \$1.00; 10 for \$1.80, postpaid in U. S. A.

ROQUETTE

When young, the leaves of this hardy annual are used like mustard for salads. They resemble those of the radish but are smoother in texture. The young leaves are ready for cutting in about 6 weeks, when the plants are 8 to 10 inches high. In early spring sow the seed in shallow rows about 16 inches apart, and for succession sow every few weeks thereafter. Water freely.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

SORREL

Improved varieties of sorrel when well grown and cooked like spinach make a palatable dish. Sow in rows early in spring and thin the seedlings to 6 or 8 inches apart in the row. Cutting may begin in about 2 months, and the plants will continue in full bearing from 3 to 4 years.

LARGE LEAVED FRENCH The best garden variety, having large, pale green leaves of fine quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

That's the way to have Vegetables at their Best

SQUASH

Because of differences in character and habits of growth, there are two kinds of squash. They are generally known as "summer" and "winter" squashes. The culture of this vegetable is about the same as that of pumpkins and melons. The winter or trailing varieties require as much room as pumpkins, while the summer or bush squashes take about the same space as cucumbers.

SUMMER VARIETIES

Unlike the winter squashes, these are suitable for use only when young; they are practically worthless for cooking after the shell begins to harden. Excellent in summer and very early autumn.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP (Patty Pan) The plant is bushy and bears creamy-white patty-shaped fruits, scalloped on the edges. The flesh is milk-white, firm, smooth, and richly flavored. The most popular white summer squash for home garden use.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

EARLY BUSH SCALLOP, Green Type (Benning's) A valuable Bush selection rapidly gaining popularity on the West Coast. Fruits of convenient size for shipping; color greenish white when young; creamy yellow when fully matured.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.75.

EARLY YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP Fruits attractive deep orange; smooth; round and thick, but flat, with scalloped margin.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

GIANT SUMMER STRAIGHTNECK The convenient straight shape of this squash makes it superior to the old crookneck. However, it has the warty, creamy-gold skin, the large size, the fine quality, and the earliness of the parent squash. Plants bushy, vigorous growing, and productive.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

ITALIAN MARROW, COCOZELLE Grows to a length of 6 or 8 inches in about 65 days. At this size, the fruit is in prime condition for eating. Dark green, becoming marbled with yellow and light green as it matures. The flesh is pale green, thick, firm, tender, and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

ITALIAN MARROW, DARK GREEN ZUCCHINI In some localities this is considered more desirable than the older type which it resembles in all respects except color. Fruits smooth, cylindrical, rich dark green. Shows no striping or mottling.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.25.

ITALIAN MARROW, ZUCCHINI Except in color which is light green with grayish mottling, this variety is similar to Coccozelle. The plant is prolific, bearing a tender and mildly flavored fruit.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOKNECK Home, market garden, and shipping squash. Fruits become very large, 18 to 24 inches long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches through; neck curved; skin rich orange-yellow, warted.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

SUMMER CROOKNECK Very early, 60 to 65 days. The bushy plant is very productive of attractive fruits, weighing about 2 pounds. The skin is distinctly warted and bright yellow in color, while the flesh is pale cream, firm, and tender. A very good variety for home planting.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

WINTER VARIETIES

BANANA Excellent winter squash. Fruit commonly 18 to 24 inches long and about 7 inches in diameter. Skin gray-blue and not so hard as that of the Hubbards. Flesh fine grained, deep yellow, dry, sweet. Keeps well.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.60.

BLUE HUBBARD Form and general characteristics similar to the original type of Hubbard but with blue-gray shell. Flesh yellow-orange, thick and fine grained.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.60.

BOSTON MARROW Large fruits, weighing 12 to 17 pounds, matures late, 120 days. They are irregularly oval with a hard, orange skin. The fine grained, salmon-yellow flesh is fine flavored and keeps well. Extensively used as a substitute for pie pumpkin.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.60.

DELICATA or SWEET POTATO Becoming very popular as a small fall or winter variety. Fruits average 6 to 8 inches long with thick flesh of exceptionally fine quality. Keeps well.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

DELICIOUS The 8 to 10 pound fruits are heart-shaped and dark green. The bright yellow flesh is thick, firm, and fine grained. In quality it is dry, sweet, and richly flavored. It ripens in about 103 days and keeps well.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.60.

GOLDEN DELICIOUS This variety has proved valuable for canners because of the high starch content and the bright red-orange color of the exterior. In shape, size, and season it is practically the same as the original Delicious.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$1.60.



Gathering the tender half-grown fruits of Giant Summer Straightneck. This is the stage at which summer squash is at its best.

Tomatoes yield Large Crops from Small Space

SQUASH—WINTER VARIETIES (Continued)

GOLDEN HUBBARD Ripens in 100 to 105 days and keeps splendidly because the hard rind protects the thick fine grained flesh. Flesh sweet, dry, and deep orange in color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 60c; lb. \$1.60.

HUBBARD This variety is the most widely grown of any winter squash. The 12 to 14 pound fruits, perfected in 100 to 110 days, are round and warted and very dark green. The thick bright yellow flesh is fine grained and rich.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 60c; lb. \$1.60.

TABLE QUEEN or DES MOINES Convenient for baking and serving in halves. It weighs only about 1 1/2 pounds and is acorn-shaped, deeply furrowed, and dark green on the outside. The flesh is rich yellow, dry and mealy, and of delicious flavor. Matures in about 100 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

WARTED HUBBARD Slightly larger than true Hubbard. Color very dark green; shell heavily warted. Flesh deep orange, dry, fine grained, and of excellent quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; 1/4 lb. 60c; lb. \$1.60.

SWISS CHARD

(See page 10)

HAVANA The leaf is very thin and of fine texture. Much used for cigar wrappers.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c.

WHITE BURLEY (Root rot resistant) A favorite for plug fillers and wrappers.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c.

TOMATO

At our Experimental Gardens near Detroit, tomato seed is usually planted indoors about May 1st. We use shallow boxes or "flats" and plant in rows about 2 inches apart. As soon as the seedlings are about an inch tall, they are "pricked out" into a larger box and spaced about 4 inches apart. Rich loose soil should be used. When the weather has moderated, the plants should gradually be hardened off to the temperature outside. This can be done in a warm sheltered spot where they can be protected at night and in case of frost. About 6 weeks after seed is sown, the plants are ready for their permanent location. By taking note of the probable date of the last killing frost in spring in his own locality, every gardener can determine approximately the best time for transplanting to his garden. See page 2. (No. of days indicated are from the time the plants are set in the garden.)

AVON EARLY 66 days. A superior variety of the Earliana class for home garden and early market. Fruits uniform, deep scarlet-red; medium sized; almost globular; smooth; flesh solid.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c; 1/4 lb. \$1.25.

BONNY BEST 73 days. Unexcelled as a general purpose tomato; particularly valuable for forcing under glass and as a canning variety in Northern sections. Fruits evenly colored bright deep scarlet-red; medium large; flattened globe-shape; smooth and firm.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c; 1/4 lb. \$1.25.

BREAK O' DAY 73 to 75 days. Wilt resistant. Vines vigorous, but of open growth, and very productive. An early scarlet fruited variety of medium to large size and true globe-shape. Our own strain reselected from the original.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c; 2 oz. 75c; 1/4 lb. \$1.35.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL 75 days. Very thrifty, heavily productive. Fruits scarlet-red; large; flattened globe-shape; smooth and firm. Splendid for home and market garden.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c; 1/4 lb. \$1.25.

COOPER'S SPECIAL 78 days. Particularly valuable for early shipping. Plants semi-dwarf. Fruits purplish-pink; medium size; globe-shaped; flesh solid.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c; 1/4 lb. \$1.25.

DWARF CHAMPION 78 days. Strictly dwarf and tree-like; requires no training for culture where space is limited. Fruits purplish-pink; flattened globe-shape; medium size.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 2 oz. 85c; 1/4 lb. \$1.50.

DWARF STONE 81 days. Fruits bright red, flattened globe-shape, a trifle over medium size. Vines similar to those of Dwarf Champion.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 2 oz. 85c; 1/4 lb. \$1.50.

EARLIANA 64 to 66 days. Superior early home garden variety. Fruits medium size; flattened globe-shape; deep scarlet red; firm and smooth.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c; 1/4 lb. \$1.25.

EARLY DETROIT 78 days. Very valuable for shipping. Fruits rich purplish-pink; large; globular; smooth and firm.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c; 1/4 lb. \$1.25.

GLOBE (Livingston's) 81 days. Valuable for shipping. Heavily productive. Fruits purplish-pink; large; globe-shaped; smooth and solid.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c; 1/4 lb. \$1.25.



Earliana is one of the choicest early varieties of tomato

SUNFLOWER

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN Giant sized heads, 12 to 20 inches in diameter, are ordinarily borne by this variety, and 1000 pounds of seed to the acre is not an unusual crop. The seed is of very good quality for poultry feeding. Soil and cultural requirements are like those of corn. (For decorative Sunflower, see page 68.)

Pkt. 5c; lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$2.00; postpaid in U. S. A.

TOBACCO

Seed should be sown as early as possible after danger of frost is past. In the spring burn a quantity of brush and rubbish on the ground intended for the seed bed; then dig and pulverize the earth and mix with the ashes, after which the seed may be sown and covered very lightly. When the plants are about 6 inches high, transplant into rows, 4 or 4 1/2 feet apart each way. Cultivate thoroughly with plow and hoe.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF A hardy cigar variety, well adapted to growing in the Middle and Northern States.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c.

The large, uniformly round fruits of Marglobe tomato are especially attractive served whole, or filled with tempting salad.



GOLDEN QUEEN 83 days. The best large yellow tomato. Fruits large; deep, but flattened; bright golden-yellow; firm, smooth, and attractive.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c; 2 oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$1.35.

GREATER BALTIMORE 83 days. Similar to Stone and particularly valuable for canning. Heavily productive. Fruits deep scarlet-red, large, commonly weigh 6 ounces; deep, but flat; smooth; very firm and solid.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$1.25.

GROTHEN'S GLOBE A new, early maturing wilt resistant variety popular in some sections for shipping. Similar to Break O' Day, but the fruits are of deeper scarlet and are free from objectionable yellow color about the stem end.

Pkt. 5c; oz. \$1.00.

GULF STATE MARKET 77 days. Particularly valuable for shipping. Fruits purplish-pink; large and of uniform size; globe-shaped; smooth and firm.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c; 2 oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$1.35.

JOHN BAER 71 days. Similar in every respect to Bonny Best, but often a few days earlier. Fruits bright deep scarlet-red; medium large; flattened globe-shape; smooth and firm.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$1.25.

JUNE PINK 65 to 68 days. The best extra early purplish-pink variety. Similar to Earliana in every way except color.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$1.25.

MARGLOBE 73 days. The best general purpose tomato recently introduced; excellent home garden variety and particularly valuable for shipping; definite disease resistance recommends this variety for use in sections infested with Fusarium Wilt and Nail-head Rust. Plants thrifty, heavily productive, and of long-bearing period. Fruits uniform deep scarlet; large; uniformly globe-shaped; smooth, solid, and of distinct quality.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; 2 oz. 85c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

MICHIGAN STATE FORCING Recently developed at Michigan State College especially for greenhouse growing. High productivity under restricted daylight conditions. Attractive medium-sized fruits, of rich deep scarlet and free from blemishes, are borne in clusters of five to eleven. Flesh thick and firm. We believe this is one of the best forcing tomatoes yet introduced.

Pkt. 25c; oz. \$2.00.

MORSE'S SPECIAL EARLY No. 498 Extra early; in season with Earliana. Very productive. Fruits scarlet, smooth, almost globular.

Pkt. 5c; oz. \$1.00; 2 oz. \$1.75.

NORTON A wilt-resistant strain developed out of Stone. Similar in all respects to Stone except that it may be a trifle later maturing. Recommended as a main crop variety in sections where wilt is prevalent.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 60c; 2 oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$1.75.

OX HEART 85 to 90 days. A late large fruited variety of distinct appearance and perfect quality. Heart-shaped, rosy pink, and very solid fleshed, with few seeds. Single fruits often weigh 2 pounds or more. Mildly acid and of pleasing flavor. Home gardeners have given this variety an enthusiastic reception.

Pkt. 5c; oz. \$1.25.

PONDEROSA (Also known as Beefsteak) 85 days. One of the best for home use. Fruits deep purplish-pink; extremely large, commonly 9 to 12 ounces each; deep, but flat; very fleshy with few seeds; of very mild flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 75c; 2 oz. \$1.35; ¼ lb. \$2.25.

PRITCHARD (Scarlet Topper) 80 to 85 days. Wilt resistant, of the type of plant known as self-topping or self-pruning. Midseason to late and a heavy cropper. Fruits globe-shaped, deep scarlet, smooth and solid. A good home and market variety and very popular for shipping.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 45c; 2 oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$1.35.

RUTGERS A recent development introduced by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Fruits medium to large, similar in shape to Marglobe, but slightly more flattened. Highly recommended as a second early maturing variety for canning and tomato juice.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 75c; 2 oz. \$1.35; ¼ lb. \$2.25.

STONE 85 days. Valuable for the market gardener, trucker, and canner. Heavily productive. Fruits bright deep scarlet; large and flat, but deep; smooth and solid.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c; 2 oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$1.25.

For Preserves, Pickles, and Decorative Purposes.

SUPREME MARGLOBE As a result of our breeding work, this strain shows vast improvement over the original Marglobe in size and uniformity of fruits. We recommend it as the finest stock of this variety of tomato.

Pkt. 5c; oz. \$1.50; 2 oz. \$2.50; ¼ lb. \$4.00.

SUPREME GULF STATE MARKET (Our own introduction.) A superb strain of this pink fruited variety of tomato. The seed we offer was grown on our Oakview Stock Seed Farm under direct supervision of our tomato breeding experts. Specially bred for large size, splendid color, and abundant fruits.

Pkt. 5c; oz. \$1.50; 2 oz. \$2.50; ¼ lb. \$4.00.

RED CHERRY Fruits small, round; rich deep red.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 60c; 2 oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$1.75.

RED PEAR Fruits 2 inches long; pear-formed.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 60c; 2 oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$1.75.

YELLOW PEAR Fruits 2 inches long; pear-formed.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 60c; 2 oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$1.75.

YELLOW PLUM Fruits oval, 2 inches long; clear deep yellow.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 60c; 2 oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$1.75.

YELLOW HUSK OR GROUND CHERRY (Not a true tomato.) Fruits borne singly, small, round; enclosed in papery envelope; of rich sweet flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 60c; 2 oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$1.75.

Purple Top White Globe turnips planted in July will give you a fine crop for fall and winter. These were grown at Oakview.



TURNIP

For summer use, sow early in spring in rows $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart. Plant seed about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep and press the soil down firmly and smoothly. When the seedlings appear, apply tobacco dust liberally to prevent injury by flea-beetles and root maggots. As soon as the plants are about an inch tall, thinning should be started and carried on as for beets.

COW HORN or LONG WHITE Chiefly grown for stock feed, but very good for table use. Tops fairly large, erect, cut-leaved. Roots 12 to 15 inches long; 3 inches thick at shoulder, tapered, slightly crooked; smooth; white with pale green shoulder; mild, sweet, and tender. Table size in 65 days; full size in 75 to 80 days. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 75c.

EARLY PURPLE TOP, STRAP LEAVED Very important home and market garden turnip. Tops small, erect, compact. Roots flat; becoming 5 inches in diameter and half as thick; purplish-red above and white below; flesh clear white, fine grained, mild. Reaches table size in 45 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 75c.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH, STRAP LEAVED Tops small, erect, compact. Roots flat; become 5 inches in diameter and half as thick; entirely white; flesh fine grained and mild. Good home and market garden variety, reaching table size in 45 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 75c.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN Table size, 40 days. Standard for home and market garden and for forcing. Tops small; strap leaved. Roots flat; become 4 inches across; purplish-red above, white below; flesh white, fine grained, mild and tender.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 85c.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN Entirely white; in all other respects the same as Extra Early Purple Top Milan.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 85c.

LARGE WHITE NORFOLK Chiefly grown for stock feed, but the young roots are good for table use. Tops large, cut-leaved. Roots large, globular; 4 to 5 inches in diameter or greater; entirely white; firm, moderately coarse in texture. Also known as Pomeranian White Globe. Becomes full size in 75 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 75c.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE Table size, 55 days; full size 70 days. The standard home, market garden, and shipping sort for table use; it is also good for field culture. Tops medium large, compact, cut-leaved. Roots globular, smooth; bright purplish-red above, white below; become 5 to 6 inches in diameter; flesh, white, firm; fine grained and tender when young.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 75c.

SEVEN TOP, FOR TURNIP GREENS Standard extremely hardy foliage turnip for table and forage use. Root woody and inedible; The leafy shoots are excellent for greens and for stock to graze on.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 75c.

SHOGIN OR JAPANESE A quick growing turnip with large edible strap leaves as well as smooth globular roots of superior quality. Already popular as a dual purpose variety. Free from aphids.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 85c.

SNOWBALL A very attractive medium size turnip of outstanding quality. Roots round; clear white both exterior and interior. Flesh fine grained, sweet and tender. Reaches table size in about 40 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 75c.

SOUTHERN PRIZE Splendid foliage turnip which produces an abundance of leaves for greens and forage as well as a large, top-shaped, fleshy white root.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 75c.

WHITE EGG Splendid for home and market garden. Tops erect, fairly compact; cut-leaved. Roots white, smooth; grow one-half above ground, egg-shaped; flesh white, firm, fine grained, sweet and tender. Table size, 55 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 75c.

YELLOW FLESHED VARIETIES

AMBER GLOBE Large roots, 75 to 80 days. Chiefly grown for stock. Roots large; become 5 to 6 inches in diameter; globular, smooth, yellow tinged with green at the top; flesh pale yellowish-white, fine grained, sweet and tender.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 80c.

ORANGE JELLY OR GOLDEN BALL Excellent for table use. Tops small, cut-leaved. Roots globular; commonly 4 inches in diameter; skin smooth, orange-yellow; flesh yellow, firm, fine grained, and of good quality. Reaches table size in 60 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 80c.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN The best keeper and of high quality. Tops large, cut-leaved. Roots globular or slightly flattened; large, usually about 5 inches in diameter; smooth; upper part purplish-red, lower pale yellow; flesh pale yellow, firm, but sweet and tender. Becomes full size in 75 to 80 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 80c.

YELLOW GLOBE Keeps well and is generally grown for stock feed. Tops large, leaves cut. Roots globular; commonly 4 to 5 inches in diameter; smooth; light yellow; flesh pale yellow, crisp, firm, and of mild flavor. Full-sized in 75 to 80 days.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 80c.

RUTABAGA or SWEDE

Rutabagas require a longer growing season than turnips and need more moisture. Seed may be sown from mid-June to mid-July in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. The culture is practically the same as for turnips except that the plants should be thinned to 8 or 10 inches apart in the rows. When the roots are full grown, they should be pulled, topped, and stored in a cool cellar or pit for winter use. If cool and sufficiently moist to prevent withering, they will keep well all winter.

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP or IMPROVED LONG ISLAND One of the best rutabagas for both table use and stock feeding, owing to the selected small top and short neck, globe shape, and large size. It is of finest quality and keeps well.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

MONARCH OR TANKARD Large tankard-shaped roots, relatively small necks, and small tops. The root above ground is purple-red; yellow below. Flesh very solid, fine grained, and sweet.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

SWEET PERFECTION WHITE This white fleshed rutabaga is especially desirable for table use. It yields better than yellow varieties. Absolutely neckless, small topped, and fine grained.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Herbs for Flavor and Fragrance

(For Key to Symbols—See p. 43)

ANISE (*Pimpinella anisum*) [hA-14-16 in.] The fragrant, pleasant tasting seeds are used to flavor bread, cake, cookies, and candy. The green leaves are used in salads. Sow seed in a warm sunny spot in May. Cut off the umbels and dry the seeds in the shade as soon as they turn grayish.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

BALM (*Melissa officinalis*) [hP-1½ ft.] The leaves have a lemony, minty fragrance and taste like lemon peel. A few sprigs placed in fruit drinks give them a delicious new flavor.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

BASIL, SWEET (*Ocimum basilicum*) [hA-1 ft.] A spicy taste, almost flower-like, makes this a popular flavoring herb in France and Italy.

A good addition to green salads, to dishes containing tomato or cheese, to fruit drinks, and in soups with other herbs. The leaves are also dried for use. May be started indoors for earlier growth outside.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c.

BORAGE (*Borago officinalis*) [hA-12-18 in.] Grown both for bee pasturage and as a pot herb. Leaves and flowers give an unusual flavor to cold drinks and make a pretty garnish for salads. The blossoms are attractive as cut flowers.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75c.

CARAWAY (*Carum carui*) [hB-1-2 ft.] The seeds are used to flavor bread, cake, cookies, cheeses, baked apples and other baked fruits. Planted one year, this herb will seed the next year, ripening in early summer.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.

CARAWAY SEED for Flavoring For cooking use only, not for planting. ¼ lb. 30c.

CORIANDER (*Coriandrum sativum*) [hA-2-2½ ft.] This plant has agreeable tasting seeds which are used in confectionery and to disguise the taste of medicines. The seeds ripen in late July and should be picked before they begin to drop off.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c.

CORIANDER SEED for Flavoring For cooking use only, not for planting. ¼ lb. 30c.

DILL, MAMMOTH (*Anethum graveolens*) [hA-2-3 ft.] Famous for making "dill pickles." Both seeds and leaves are used. About 2½ months are necessary from seed time to harvest. The young plants should be thinned, but they do not transplant well.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. 90c.

FENNEL, SWEET (*Foeniculum officinale*) [hB-2-4 ft.] The fresh, tender stems of this herb may be eaten raw like celery, or in salads. The leaves add flavor to sauces and soups. The seeds have a pleasant taste and are used to flavor both candy and medicines. The plant likes a sunny location. Do not confuse with Florence Fennel, see page 18.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c.

HOREHOUND (*Marrubium vulgare*) [hP-1-3 ft.] The quality of this herb is better if the plants grow close together. The leaves and bitter, pungent juice of the flowering tops are used to flavor cough sirups and candies. The plant thrives almost anywhere, but seems to do best on poor light soil.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

HYSSOP (*Hyssopus officinalis*) [hP-1½ ft.] This herb gives a fine taste to honey. For that reason it is sometimes planted near bee hives. A tea from the leaves and flowers is given for chest diseases. Hyssop grows well from seed planted directly in the garden.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

LAVENDER (*Lavandula spica*) [hP-2 ft.] More spreading and more shrubby than the true Lavender (*Lavandula vera*). The leaves are larger, too, and the fragrance a little stronger. Oil is distilled from the young tops and flower spikes to use in lavender water, perfumes, and soaps. The dried flowers scent linens; they should be picked when first open and dried quickly. The seed is rather slow to germinate. It may be started indoors. (See *Lavandula vera*, page 56.)

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

MARJORAM, SWEET (*Origanum majorana*) [tP—may be used as an annual] [20 in.-2 ft.] A special favorite with the Germans for seasoning poultry dressings. The young tender leaves are also good in salads and to flavor soups. For winter use, the leaves and stems are dried, rubbed to powder, and stored away in glass. This herb makes a pretty pot plant.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

ROSEMARY (*Rosmarinus officinalis*) [tP—may be used as an annual] [2-4 ft.] The fragrant odor and warm pungent taste of the leaves make this an acceptable seasoning for meats and soups. Start seed in the house so as to have plants large enough to use the first year. It does not need rich soil.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$2.25.

Start a "Kitchen Garden"
» » » A plot of ground
5 x 8 feet will grow all the herbs
you need.

RUE (*Ruta graveolens*) [hP-16 in.-2 ft.] One of the bitter herbs with an unpleasant odor. The leaves are acrid enough to blister the skin. Italians and Greeks use the leaves in salads and for seasoning—but sparingly. It is said to be good for a failing appetite.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

SAFFRON (*Carthamus tinctorius*) [hA-1-3 ft.] The yellow thistle-like flowers, picked while in full bloom, are used for coloring and flavoring.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

SAGE, Broad Leaf (*Salvia officinalis*) [hP-14-16 in.] An old favorite for use in meat and poultry dressings. It is an ornamental gray-leaved plant with blue flowers. Pick the leaves when about half-grown, dry, and powder them. Freshly dried sage is of far better flavor than old leaves, but it is strong and should be used with care.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

SAVORY, Summer (*Satureia hortensis*) [hA-8-10 in.] Leaves and flowering tops of this popular herb are put into dressings, are boiled with peas and snap beans, and are used fresh in salads with other herb flavorings. The seeds come up satisfactorily when planted outdoors in May.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c.

THYME (*Thymus vulgaris*) [hP-8-10 in.] This is used principally in combination with other herbs for seasoning. It has a delightful scent and a sharp, aromatic taste.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 70c; ¼ lb. \$2.00.

WORMWOOD (*Artemisia absinthium*) [hP-3-5 ft.] Next to Rue this is the bitterest of all herbs. It is chiefly used in the manufacture of medicines.

Pkt. 5c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.75.

The makings
of piquant dill
pickles — Chi-
cago Pickling
Cucumber
(page 17) and
Dill.



- A Cabbage with Crisp, Crumpled Leaves
- A Brand New Carrot of Our Own Introduction
- Our New Celery with Specially Fine Eating Qualities
- • • and Other

Good Ideas for Your Vegetable Garden



Straight from the Garden to the Kitchen, Savoy cabbage is at its best. This dark green, crinkly-leaved vegetable is becoming better known and more popular every year. It is sometimes spoken of as the "odorless" cabbage. Savoy cabbage is not often seen in the market, and by raising it yourself you have something unusual, fine in flavor, and superior in quality. We are offering **Benito Savoy**, pictured above, as an outstanding new variety. (Look on page 12 for further description and prices)

If You Live where Cabbage "Yellows" is troublesome, you will surely want seed of our **Resistant Detroit** which has been meeting with great favor among growers. Besides withstanding the yellows disease, **Resistant Detroit** is well adapted for home garden use because the plants take but little space, and the heads are of convenient size; they are ready for the table early in the season and are crisp and mild in flavor. (You will find further description and prices on page 11)



ALL-AMERICA SELECTIONS

Unusually Rich Red Color is a superior characteristic of our new carrot, **Supreme Half Long**, shown above. The tops are small, the roots are very smooth, and the flavor is excellent. This carrot is somewhat more slender than the well-known Danvers, resembling it in most other respects. You will be especially pleased with the carrots you raise in your garden, if you plant seed of this new introduction. It received "Special Mention" in the All-America trials this year. (See page 13 for further description and prices)



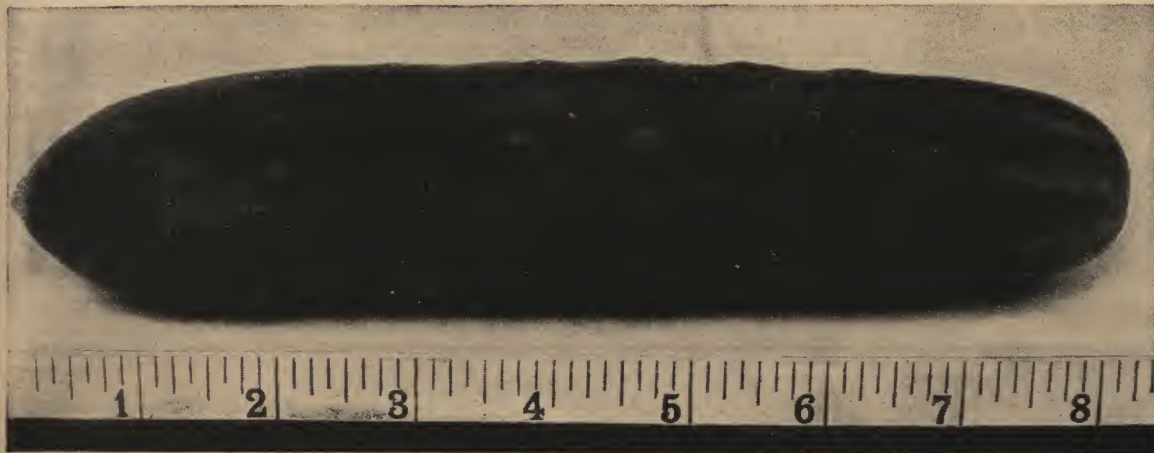


This is the Year to Begin Raising Italian Green Sprouting broccoli if you haven't done so before. It is a real aristocrat of the cabbage family, mild and delicate in flavor, and as tender as young asparagus. Since the plants endure both heat and cold, they can be raised almost anywhere. (Further description and prices given on page 10)

ALL-AMERICA SELECTIONS

The Uniform "Curl" in the Leaves is one of the reasons **Paramount** is such a popular parsley. Another attraction is the very dark green color. **Paramount** grows compactly, and the plants are about 12 inches tall. One of these plants lifted from the garden in the fall makes a beautiful and useful decoration for the kitchen window. **Paramount** is our own introduction; it received an Award of Merit in the All-America trials last year. (For illustration, further description, and prices, see page 26)

A Cauliflower that Lives Up to Its Name is **Early Snowball**, illustrated on page 36. The compact round heads are firm, tender, and of dazzling whiteness. We have had many stocks of cauliflower in our trials and have found our strain of Snowball to be one of the most satisfactory of all. You will be satisfied with it, too, for it is one of the best and earliest varieties for home gardeners to grow. (See page 13 for further description and prices)



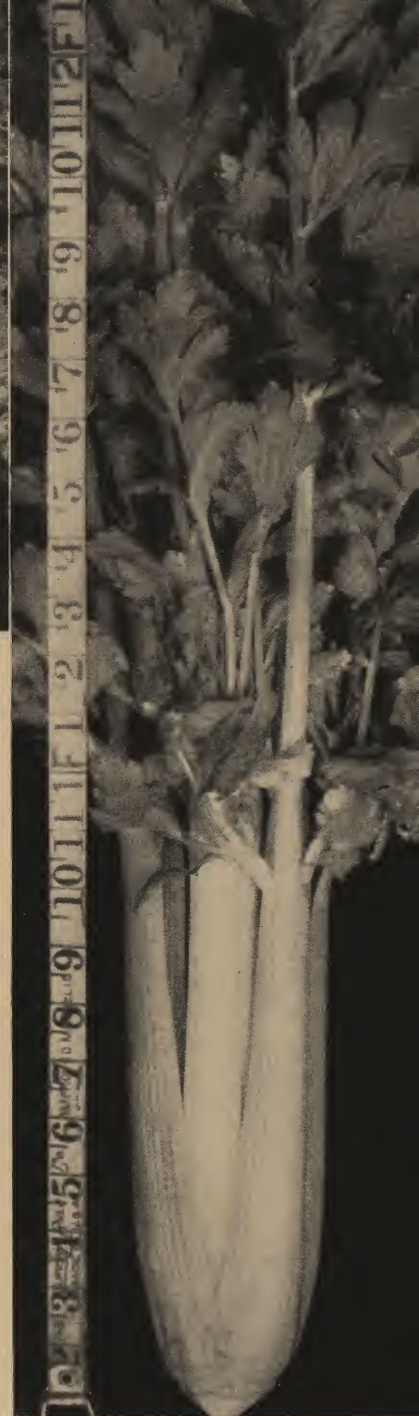
Here's a Remarkable Showing of a remarkable celery. Both the field and the close-up illustrate **Supreme Golden**, our new celery development. It is an improved form of one of our best home garden varieties, —early, easy to blanch, and in tenderness and flavor unsurpassed.

Supreme Golden is, in our opinion, the best strain of Golden Yellow Self Blanching yet developed. (Turn to page 14 for further description and prices)

"The Finest Slicing Cucumber Ever Seen!" This continues to be the report on **STRAIGHT-8**, pictured below. As the most outstanding new vegetable variety of the year, it received the All-America Gold Medal Award in 1935.

ALL-AMERICA SELECTIONS

The fruits of **Straight-8** are almost cylindrical, well-rounded at both ends, and about 8 inches long. You can depend upon its growing true to type, if conditions are right, because it is a Ferry-Morse development. (See page 17 for further description and prices)



Why Ferry's Seeds

T o m a t o
trials at Oak-
view. Regard-
less of pedigree
and heritage, no
Ferry-Morse
seed crop goes
to market until
it has had a pur-
ity trial.

Nowhere Else in the World is garden seed breeding conducted on so large a scale as at the Ferry-Morse Seed Breeding Stations! At Oakview near Rochester, Michigan, eight hundred and fifty acres, and at San Juan Bautista and Salinas, California, more than twelve hundred acres are devoted to trials, breeding work, and the growing of stock seed necessary to plant the more than fifty thousand acres required annually for seed production.

Snapdragon
"Workshop" at
Salinas. Snap-
dragons bred to
resist rust are a
recent develop-
ment.

Men of Long Experience and Skill wage a never-ending campaign to keep the many hundreds of varieties true to type, to improve them if possible, and to find new and better strains. More than fifty thousand germination tests and more than nine thousand trials for purity are made each year. Thousands of single plants, perfect of their kind or with unusual characteristics, are segregated in cages or bags; they are watched



Above—A member of the Salinas Seed Breeding staff making a lettuce "cross." He is using sterilized instruments to transfer pollen from a selected lettuce plant to the stigma of this lettuce flower.



At the left—Onion seed being dried at San Juan. The seed is spread on huge canvas sheets and raked every day until thoroughly dry.

"Know How to Grow"!

closely, and their seed again planted separately in this continuous hunt for perfection. Every lot of seeds has its history and performance carefully recorded.

Each Operation Is Planned with meticulous care. Detail maps of all sections of the seed breeding stations are drawn each year and filed for reference. Even the location of every beehive in surrounding territory is shown so that the danger of cross-pollination by bees may be avoided.

Type Books So Valuable that the United States Department of Agriculture requested a set of them have been worked out by the Ferry-Morse men. These books contain photographs, measurements, accurate descriptions of ideal types of each standard vegetable and flower. For color sureness, charts hand-made by a talented artist show even the finest gradations of color to be found in vegetables and flowers. Thus Ferry-Morse seed breeders always have before them a clear picture of the ideal.

"Stock Seeds" Are Selected from plants whose parentage and characteristics are known to approximate the ideal. From this "stock seed," seed crops grown on the Company's property or by growers under the Company's supervision are marketed throughout the world. Ninety-seven per cent of all the vegetable and flower seeds sold by Ferry-Morse Seed Co. are produced directly by them on their own seed farms, or under their direct supervision from their own pedigreed strains.

Below—Hand-pollinating cabbage in the Oakview greenhouses. This is done in the morning when the flowers are open and fresh and the pollen is fluffy.



Aster "Workshop" at San Juan. Here, wilt-resistant strains of this flower are developed.



Checking the color of beets at Oakview. The color smears on the cards are samples of the beets shown. Inside and outside, each beet must meet the color test.



Measuring a typical plant of Beauty of Nice stock at Salinas. Since only single stocks set seed, breeding a strain that will produce a high percentage of double flowers is one of the problems to be faced in developing new and more perfect strains of stock.



Here they are!

Exquisite Shades and Hues are outstanding characteristics of all our new Sweet Peas. You will find **Flagship**, **Personality**, **Affection**, **Simplicity**, **Life**, and **Bridal Veil** (Late Spencers) described on pages 68 and 69, and prices given. At the left of this page is shown the lovely large-flowered **Bridal Veil**, its size compared with that of Dorothy Eckford. It is lustrous, shining white.

New Early Flowering Spencers are: **Early Marine**, **Early Emblem**, **Early Sonnet**, and **Early Star**. (Descriptions and prices, page 70.)

Since **Grandmother's Time** Larkspur has been wonderfully improved. Size of blossoms and attractive new colors make this beloved flower more popular than in the old days. This year we offer a delicate mauve, **Lilac Supreme**. Combine it with **White King**, another new variety with double flowers—you'll get a beautiful effect. (See page 56 for further description and prices.)

The Blossoms Are Not Hidden by leaves on the dainty dwarf, **Bush Balsam**. It's a trim little plant you will like for a formal edging, or for a finishing touch to a border. (See page 46 for prices and further description.)

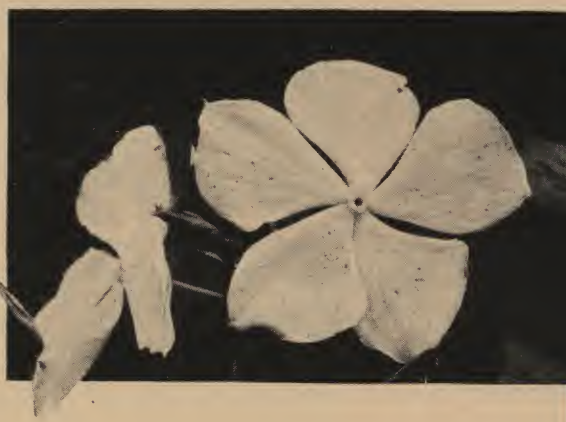
Miniature Dahlias called **Unwin's Dwarf Hybrids** are receiving great praise from those who have grown them. In their wide range of gay colors they make delightful groupings for accent here and there. (See page 51 for illustration, further description, and prices).



Burnished Gold and **Rich Brown Velvet** are what you'll think of when you see the mass of bloom on **Harmony Marigold**. The beautiful shades are blended in the same flower, and tubular florets in the center of each blossom add to the attractiveness. **Harmony** is one of the worthwhile new additions to the French group. Although it is earlier than other French marigolds, it continues to flower freely until late in the season. (Illustration, further description, and prices are given on pages 58 and 59.)

"Bugless Foliage" of shining dark green is one of the reasons for selecting **Vinca rosea** as a member of your flower garden. Large phlox-like blossoms of rose, white, and white with crimson eye are also very effective. Start seed early in the house and set the plants out later. The flowers in the right-hand photograph are about natural size. (Further description and prices on page 71.)

Choice Flowers You Like—both New



In colors Soft and Vivid

"Anyone Can Make an Artistic Bouquet With Cosmos" remarked a man who raised a fine grouping of improved strains from **Ferry's Seeds** last summer. The lovely clear white, soft pink, and deep rich maroon are attractive together, as shown on the left. Or each color is pretty by itself. The blossoms are huge. Choose Early Flowering varieties if you live where the growing season is short. (See page 50 for further description and prices.)



A Magnificent Field of Petunias! Yes, it's **White King**, a pure white variety with very large flowers. Seed of **White King** grown on one of our California ranches awaits you in the Ferry packets. (See page 62 for further description and prices.)



and Old

A Dainty New Petunia for edging a border is **Rose Bedder**, on the right. You'll like it in window boxes, too. Neat dwarf plants are covered with a mass of rose-colored blossoms, much brighter than those of **Rosy Morn**. In fact, it is the liveliest pink of any of the dwarf petunias, having none of the purple cast often so objectionable. The plants start to bloom when quite small. **Rose Bedder** is our 1937 introduction in petunias. (See page 62 for further description and prices.)



Fine Lawns make Perfect Settings



Spade the soil deeply in preparing to sow grass seed.



Rake it fine and smooth.



Scatter the seed evenly over the surface.



Cover by raking lightly.

The essentials of a beautiful lawn are: rich well drained soil; careful preparation of the ground, to make it fine and smooth and mellow; wise selection of seeds; sowing at a time when the young plants will have a chance to become well established before they are exposed to dry or cold weather or hot summer sunshine. Special care should be given to selection of grasses because some varieties are most luxuriant in spring, some in summer, others in autumn. A combination of the proper sorts is necessary to insure a velvety carpet-like lawn.

Seed should be sown early in spring or in fall, at the rate of 1 pound to every 150 to 400 square feet, depending on variety. Make the surface fine and smooth by raking. In spring, sow the seed as early as possible, preferably just before a shower, as this will push the seed far enough into the ground to cover it sufficiently. In fall, sow before the autumn rains, early enough so that the young grass can become established before cold weather.

ASTORIA BENT (*Agrostis capillaris* var. *Astorianae*) A comparatively new and distinct grass; seldom produces stolons, but spreads from underground root stalks. Excellent for lawns and golf greens. **Lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$12.50.**

CHEWING'S FESCUE (*Festuca rubra fallax*) A New Zealand grown strain of Red Fescue. Adapted for forming close and lasting turf in shady places. Valuable also for exposed hillsides and golf courses. **Lb. 85c; 10 lbs. \$8.00.**

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa pratensis*) The best hardy grass for lawn purposes. It forms a good turf, is permanent, and makes an ideal lawn. Well adapted to all soils. **Lb. 65c; 10 lbs. \$6.00.**

PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (Pacey's) (*Lolium perenne*) A tufted fine-leaved grass much used in mild climates where it is really hardy. Valuable due to its very rapid growth. **Lb. 40c; 10 lbs. \$3.50.**

RED TOP (Fancy) (*Agrostis palustris*) Well adapted to growing where extensive care cannot be given to the lawn. It reaches maximum development in early fall. Succeeds in all soils. **Lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.50.**

ROUGH STALKED MEADOW (*Poa trivialis*) An excellent grass for shaded locations. **Lb. 85c; 10 lbs. \$8.00.**

SEASIDE BENT (*Agrostis maritima*) A stoloniferous grass, used principally for golf courses. Good color. **Lb. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$12.50.**

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER Valuable for lawns. It does well on all soils, especially where lime is present. **Lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.50.**

FINE MIXED LAWN GRASS A superior mixture of the best and cleanest grades of seed. Adapted to general lawn purposes. **Lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.50.**

EXTRA FINE MIXED Each variety included has a different period of luxuriant growth so that the lawn is in excellent condition all summer. **Lb. 65c; 10 lbs. \$6.00.**

SHADY LAWN MIXTURE An excellent selection of fine grasses which thrive in the shade of trees or buildings. **Lb. 70c; 10 lbs. \$6.50.**

Particularly Adapted to Western Conditions

MORSE'S CALIFORNIA LAWN MIXTURE (No white clover or rye grass) Excellent for fine lawns, especially in the West. It contains only the finest-leaved grasses to make a good, perennially green turf. **Lb. 60c; 10 lbs. \$5.50.**

MORSE'S GOLDEN GATE PARK LAWN MIXTURE Contains the most hardy and resistant grasses to make sod where grass must endure much trampling. It includes very little white clover. **Lb. 50c; 10 lbs. \$4.50.**

Postpaid in U. S. A. Not less than 10 lbs. sold at the 10 lb. rate. Please write for prices on larger quantities.

THE BOOKLET CUPBOARD—Illustrated below

These folders have been especially prepared for home gardeners. They will be sent free upon request.

How Do Your Onions Grow?
Grow Lettuce Successfully.
You, Too, Can Grow Fine Tomatoes.
Fall Bulb Planting.
Flowering Plants for Your Rock Garden.

Let's Have a Beautiful Lawn.
Flower Gardens—Old Fashioned and New.
Getting the Most from Your Vegetable Garden.
If It's a Matter of Taste (a list of choice vegetable varieties selected for home gardens).

Starting Perennials from Seed.



for Delightful Flower Gardens

KEY TO SYMBOLS

h Hardy Resists low temperatures.	B Biennial Lives two seasons; often blooms second year only.
hh Half-Hardy Needs protection where temperatures are low.	P Perennial Tends to live from year to year.
t Tender Will not endure frost.	C Climber Requires support.
A Annual Lives only one season.	R Rock Plant Suitable for rock gardens.

Where quantities are offered, the weights mentioned are the smallest units we supply.

All prices quoted include delivery by mail in U. S. A.

ABRONIA (Sand Verbena) [hA-R-6 in.] This graceful trailing plant bears verbena-like flowers rosy lilac in color and especially fragrant toward evening. It thrives in poor dry soil making it particularly suited to rock gardens and to window boxes in full sunshine.

Umbellata Grandiflora . . . ½ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

ACHILLEA (Sneezewort, Yarrow) [hP-2 ft.] One of the best perennials for cutting or along shrubbery. The plants bear many clusters of small double satin-white flowers during a long season. They prefer a sunny exposure.

Parmica, The Pearl Pkt. 15c

ACROCLINIUM [hhA-15 in.] The double daisy-like blooms of this straw flower are about one inch across, borne singly on long stems which are at first inclined and later stand erect. They are well liked as fresh flowers, but their best use is in winter bouquets for which they should be cut when in bud.

Double Mixed Oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

ADONIS (Pheasant's Eye) [hA-1 ft.] This showy plant with dark green feathery foliage bears small cup-shaped flowers of a deep crimson with dark centers. As a cut flower in water, the buds will open and the flowers continue to grow for several days. Sow seed in the open, spring or fall, preferably the latter in California. It is somewhat slow to germinate.

Aestivalis Oz. 30c; pkt. 10c

AFGHAN GILLIFLOWER (See Erysimum)

AFRICAN DAISY (See Arctotis, Dimorphotheca, Gerbera)

AGERATUM (Floss Flower) [hA] Other flowers in garden and border are made lovelier by the presence of this plant with its dense clusters of small fuzzy blossoms. The taller type is fine for cutting while the dwarfs are suitable as edging plants.

Blue Perfection [12 in.] Soft lavender-blue. ½ oz. 50c

Blue Ball Improved [8 in.] Clear blue; compact. ¼ oz. 50c
Pkts. 10c each

Tom Thumb (Little Blue Star) [4 in.] The finest variety for neat edgings. ½ oz. 45c; pkt. 15c

AGROSTEMMA [hP-18 in.] Downy foliage of silvery gray contrasts well with the vivid blood-red flowers of this hardy plant. The blossoms are shaped like single pinks.

Coronaria Atrosanguinea ½ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

AMARANTHUS [hA] These robust plants, related to the Celosias, do best in open sunny spots. They thrive in good soil, but the colorings are more vivid in poorer ground.

Caudatus (Love Lies Bleeding) [3 ft.] A rapid growing sort with long, drooping crimson flower spikes. ½ oz. 35c; pkt. 5c

Tricolor (Joseph's Coat) [2½ ft.] Brilliant leaves of red, yellow, and green. ½ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c



Almost as soon as winter is over, *Alyssum saxatile compactum* becomes a mass of yellow gold—a fine companion to spring bulb flowers.

ALYSSUM The annual sorts of this plant are among the easiest flowers to grow. They bloom almost continuously from early summer to frost, and the fragrance is delightful. For permanence in the border and in the rock garden the perennial variety is most useful.

Sweet (Maritimum) [hA-10 in.] Clusters of these small, white, four-petaled flowers, delicately scented, are delightful in small bouquets. Oz. 35c; pkt. 5c

Procumbens (Carpet of Snow) [hA-4 in.] The finest edging variety, producing a flat, rounded mass of snow-white flowers obscuring the foliage. ½ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Compactum erectum, Little Gem, White [hA-6 in.] A graceful dwarf form producing honey-scented blooms in firm terminal clusters. ½ oz. 35c; pkt. 5c

Compactum erectum, Lilac Queen [hA-6 in.] A mass of delicate lavender flowers cover this attractive dwarf plant. ½ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Saxatile compactum [hP-R-9 in.] Sometimes called Basket of Gold. It grows compactly and is covered with a wealth of golden blossoms in late spring. ¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

ANAGALLIS [hA-8 in.] The bushy plants of this lovely dwarf produce numerous small five-petaled blossoms of clear deep blue. They are useful as edgings or in the rock garden where they should be given a good deal of sun.

Grandiflora Blue ¼ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

We suggest Rust Resistant "Snaps" and

ANCHUSA (Summer Forget-Me-Not) Graceful sprays with clusters of small flowers something like Forget-me-nots. Stalks and foliage are somewhat rough and hairy. Ornamental both in the garden and as cut flowers.

Capensis, Bluebird [hA-2 ft.] Sprays of clear, bright blue flowers with white eyes. Very similar to the Forget-me-not, but the flowers are larger, and their color is brighter. Pkt. 10c

Italica, Dropmore [hP-3 ft.] A handsome tall plant producing an abundance of flowers of deep gentian blue in drooping sprays. It does well in a rather dry situation and prefers partial shade $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

ANEMONE CORONARIA (Wind Flower) [hhP-R-10 in.] In early spring these wind flowers make a brilliant show. The delicate cup-shaped blooms with their contrasting velvety tufted centers are carried on strong stems. They thrive in rich soil and are excellent for cutting.

Single, Giant de Caen, Mixed The gay flowers of this French sort appear in blue, red, and white. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Semi-Double, St. Brigid, Mixed A large, free flowering Irish variety producing blossoms in striking colors. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; pkt. 15c

ANNUAL POINSETTIA (See Euphorbia)

AQUILEGIA (See Columbine)

ANTIRRHINUM (Snapdragon) [hA] Modern Snapdragons come in a wide range of colors from delicate pastels to vivid hues.

Seed may be sown outdoors in fall or spring. Where winters are severe, gardeners who want early flowers should start the seed under glass in spring, transplanting to a sunny situation as soon as the ground is warm.

Rust Resistant Our own special strains bred for resistance against this blight.

Tall Maximum White Yellow

Intermediate Majus Terra Cotta Pink

Giant Bedding Golden Orange Light Salmon Pink Orange Pink

Any one of the above: Pkt. 15c

Mixed $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c; pkt. 10c

Tall Maximum [3 ft.] Huge spikes with large individual blooms. Because of their height they require staking.

Copper, Copper King Crimson Pink, The Rose

White, Snowflake Yellow, Canary Bird

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00; pkt. 15c

Mixed $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c; pkt. 15c

Intermediate Majus [2 ft.] Graceful spikes of large flowers closely placed on stems of medium length. The spikes are not quite so spindly as the taller sorts.

Brilliant Rose Scarlet, Defiance
Crimson, Crimson King White, Queen Victoria
Pink, Venus Yellow, Golden King

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Mixed $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 5c

Early Autumn Glow Improved The earliest and thriftiest of this type. Extremely handsome. The color is soft old rose tinged with buff and salmon. We recommend it unreservedly for every section where rust is not serious. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Giant Bedding [18 in.] These plants require no support. Though the stems are relatively short, the spikes are very handsome and the Majestic strains bear blossoms equal in size to the Maximum group.

Crimson, Crimson Eclipse Scarlet, Dazzler
Pink, Philadelphia White, Purity
Rose, Rose Eclipse Yellow, Golden Queen

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; pkt. 10c

Mixed $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Majestic

Salmon Pink, Delight Terra Cotta, Sunset
Either of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; pkt. 25c

Florists' Strain

Closely set flower spikes and extreme earliness distinguish this strain. It is the only kind to grow under glass, and it is also satisfactory outdoors.

Afterglow, Rich bronze Pkt. 50c
Cheviot Maid Supreme, Deep rose pink Pkt. 50c
Rose Queen, Rich rose Pkt. 50c
Suntan, Light bronze Pkt. 50c
Ceylon Court, Yellow Pkt. 25c

ARABIS (Rock Cress) [hP-R-6 in.] One of the showiest and earliest of spring flowering plants. Its blanket of pure white flowers will brighten the edge of any border or a sunny spot in the rock garden. It is easy to grow and very hardy.

Alpina $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

ARCTOTIS (Blue-Eyed African Daisy) [hA-2 ft.] This sun loving plant from South Africa is better suited to American conditions than any other African daisy. It stands dry weather unusually well. The petals are white with light lilac backs; they radiate from a contrasting steel blue center ringed with yellow.

Grandis $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

ARMERIA (Thrift, Sea Pink) [hP-R-6 in.] A pretty border or rock garden plant that does well even in rather poor sandy soil. The grass-like foliage grows in a tuft. Numerous stiff stems carry little globes of rose-pink flowers.

Maritima $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c



One of our new Rust Resistant Snapdragons, and a field of these lovely flowers on one of our California ranches.

Wilt Resistant Asters

ASCLEPIAS (Butterfly Wild Flower) [hP-2 ft.] This is among the most striking and colorful of our native perennials. The flowers, borne in clusters, are gorgeous orange and make graceful bouquets. The plant seems to prefer a well drained soil in a sunny situation.

Tuberosa.....Pkt. 25c

ASPARAGUS Ornamental Asparagus is particularly useful in soft backgrounds for floral baskets and bouquets. Seeds start slowly and should be soaked in warm water before planting.

Sprengeri (Emerald Feather) [tA-4 ft.] Feathery, with graceful drooping branches. Beautiful as a house plant.

Plumosus Nanus (Lace Fern) [tA-3 ft.] Good lasting quality and delicate foliage.

Pkts. 10c each

ASTER [hA] Have you had trouble raising Asters on account of Fusarium Wilt? Wilt-Resistant Strains will solve the problem. In size and form they equal the non-resistant types, and on the whole they are more vigorous. Whenever possible, it is best to use them in preference to the older types.

Double Early Royal [2 ft.] This is the earliest of all the Asters we list. It is one of the best for northern sections. The blossoms are large and fully double with petals evenly incurved like those of American Branching. Free blooming.

Wilt-resistant strains:

Lavender	Purple	White
Peach Blossom	Rose	Mixed

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c; pkt. 10c

Double King (Narrow Needle Petal) [2 ft.] Produces large rounded heads composed of narrow tubular or quilled petals. The long stems are erect and sturdy. The plants bloom before most of the late kinds.

Wilt-resistant strains:

Crimson	Lavender	Pink
	Violet	White

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c; pkt. 10c

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Double Giant Crego [2 ft.] Flowers with long, shaggy, twisted petals are borne abundantly on robust branching plants. They bloom a few days after the King varieties. Also called "Ostrich Plume" and "Giant Comet."

Wilt-resistant strains:

Crimson	Lavender	Pink	Purple
	White	Mixed	

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c; pkt. 10c

Double Giants of California [2½ ft.] Selected from the Cregos, this type has flowers of the same form, but they are larger and carried on longer stems. They come into bloom two weeks later than the Cregos and should be planted only where the growing season is long.

Lavender	Peach Blossom	Purple	Rose	White
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Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 15c

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 15c

Double American Branching [2 ft.] The plants are quite spreading, bearing many good sized blossoms, fully double with petals evenly incurved—the most regular and symmetrical of all asters. They bloom at the same time as the Cregos.

Wilt-resistant strains:

Bal's White	Lavender
Peerless Pink	Purple
Rose	Ruby Red (Heart of France)

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; pkt. 10c

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

Double American Beauty [2½ ft.] This group is similar to American Branching. However, the flowers, though fewer, are longer stemmed and larger and about two weeks later in season. There are two strains, Early Beauty and Late Beauty. We supply the earlier type.

Wilt-resistant strains:

Crimson	Peach Blossom	Rose
Lavender	Purple	White

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 80c; pkt. 15c

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; pkt. 15c



If you live where frost comes early in fall, select **Double Early Royal Asters**.

Giant California Sunshine [2½ ft.] This artistic flower has a single row of outer petals adorned with a tufted center of short florets. A new race, taller and larger flowered than any of the older Sunshine types.

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 25c

Aster, Fine Mixed All annual sorts..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; pkt. 5c

Aster, Imbricated Pompon Mixed [14-16 in.] Erect habit; small pompon flowers with most of the florets tubed. Especially fine for cutting.....Pkt. 15c

Aster, Single Chinensis [hA] Flowers somewhat like Shasta daisies in form. Soft and vivid colors.

Mixed.....Pkt. 10c

Aster, Perennial or Michaelmas Daisy [hP-3 ft.] In late autumn, this fine native of New England supplies some of the last patches of color. The plants are sturdy, branch well near the top, and produce quantities of single flowers, daisy-like in shape with small contrasting discs. Both soft and vivid colors.

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 65c; pkt. 10c

Are you Rock Gardening?

AUBRIETIA [hP-R-6 in.] A dainty dwarf creeping plant that is indispensable to the rock garden. It is also used for bedding where a mat of close foliage covered with a blanket of color is desired. It blooms in the early spring, is quite hardy, and does well in moderately poor soil.

Bougainvillei, Bluish Purple..... Pkt. 25c

AURICULA (See Primula)

AUSTRALIAN PEA VINE (See Dolichos)

BABY BLUE EYES (See Nemophila)

BABY'S BREATH (See Gypsophila)

BABY PRIMROSE (See Primula malacoides)

BACHELOR'S BUTTON (See Centaurea)

BALLOON VINE (*Cardiospermum*) (**Love-in-a-puff**) [hA-C-10 ft.] The numerous seed pods of this curious vine are inflated pouches resembling balloons. It is a rapid growing, graceful climber that should have some support. The small flowers are white. It succeeds well in light soil. The botanical name comes from the white heart-shaped spots on the black seeds which are often strung as beads..... Oz. 30c; pkt. 10c

BEARD TONGUE (See Penstemon)

BALSAM (*Lady's Slipper*) [hA-18 in.] These bushy plants grow well in partial shade, develop rapidly, and stand transplanting when of good size. The double blossoms nestle close to the central stalk. If the leaves hide the blossoms, they may be trimmed back. The plants require plenty of moisture. Delicate shades of pink and rose.

Double Tall or Camellia Flowered Sorts

Mixed..... ½ oz. 40c; pkt. 5c

Bush Balsam An attractive dwarf plant. One of its best features is that the blossoms are at the ends of stems so that they are not hidden by foliage.

Mixed..... Pkt. 10c

BALSM APPLE OR PEAR (See Momordica)

BEANS (See Scarlet Runner)

BARTONIA [hA-1 ft.] Though a native of California, this plant should be better known in other parts of the country. The handsome single flowers are golden yellow, with bristling stamens. The gray foliage is thistle-like and glistens in the sunshine. The plant does not stand transplanting. A dry sunny spot in the rock garden is a suitable place for it.

Aurea..... ½ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

BEARD TONGUE (See Penstemon)

BEGONIA, Gracilis, or Fibrous rooted [tP-10 in.] Sturdy plants with glossy foliage and profuse bloom. The seed should be started under glass in cold climates. These Begonias prefer rich soil and sunshine, but they will also grow in shade.

Luminosa Deep scarlet flowers; bronze foliage..... Pkt. 25c

Prima Donna Bright carmine rose..... Pkt. 25c

BELLIS PERENNIS (*English Daisy*) [hP-R-8 in.] Favorites for edgings, low beds, and rock gardens. The leaves form a low rosette. The button-like flowers are composed of numerous rows of tightly packed petals. When established, they are profuse bloomers for a long period.

Double Monstrosa Vigorous plants bear extra large flowers.

Pink Red White Mixed

Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 60c; pkt. 15c

Double Mixed A choice collection of the small double type in shades of white, pink, and rose..... ¼ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

BLACK-EYED SUSAN (See Thunbergia)

BLANKET FLOWER (See Gaillardia)

BLUE LACE FLOWER (See Didiscus)

BOUNCING BET (See Saponaria)

BRACHYCOME (*Swan River Daisy*) [hA-10 in.] Above their lacy foliage the small flowers of these little plants are borne during most of the summer, creating spots of soft color in a bed or border. A fine rock garden plant. Start seed early indoors.

Mixed. Rich assortment of colors.

Each of the above: ¼ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

BRAZILIAN MORNING GLORY (See Ipomoea)



The somewhat formal plants of Balsam make neat low-growing hedges.

BROWALLIA [hA-1 ft.] This plant blooms profusely outdoors in summer and autumn even in hot dry weather, while as a house plant it blossoms well throughout the winter. The graceful plants with dark green leaves produce upright stalks adorned with many star-shaped flowers of intense blue with sparkling white centers.

Speciosa Major (Blue)..... Pkt. 25c

BUDDLEIA (*Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac*) [hP-3 to 8 ft.] When once it has been tried, this plant becomes an essential as a background in many gardens. The long flower spikes taper like those of the true lilac, and they are quite similar in color. The blossoms are sweetly fragrant, and they bloom continuously from late summer until frost. In Northern latitudes the plant dies down in winter, starting up from the roots the following spring.

Variabilis Veitchiana..... Pkt. 10c

BUTTERCUP (See Ranunculus)

BUTTERFLY BUSH (See Buddleia)

BUTTERFLY WILD FLOWER (See Asclepias)

CACALIA (*Tassel Flower*) [hA-18 in.] Home gardeners enjoy these choice plants, for the flowers are particularly adapted to cutting because of their long, wiry stems. The blossoms are like little brushes dipped in scarlet paint. They bloom from June to frost.

Scarlet..... ¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

CALIFORNIA NATIVE FLOWERS, Mixed A collection of twenty-three different varieties suitable for mild climates such as California..... Oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

CALIFORNIA CANTERBURY BELLS (See Whitlavia)

CALIFORNIA POPPY (See Eschscholtzia)

Plant Low Growing Annuals for summer bloom

CALENDULA (Pot Marigold) [hA-18 in.] In most climates this old favorite blooms all summer if the seed pods are kept off. In California it lives up to its name and spans the calendar. Besides being so popular for open air culture, these brilliant flowers are valuable for forcing. They thrive even in poor soil and require little care.

Ball's Gold (Florists' Strain) Fully double golden yellow flowers of extra size, very long stems, and extreme vigor. Ideal for forcing and also desirable for growing outdoors when the season is fairly cool.

Ball's Orange Improved (Florists' Strain) Perhaps the best known and most popular of all forcing varieties. Larger flowered and longer stemmed than Orange King, but the color is slightly lighter, and the plant does not endure hot weather quite so well.

Each of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 15c

Radio Flowers hemispherical in shape have bristling quilled petals. Very attractive and graceful. Rich glowing orange.

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Sunshine (Chrysanth) An outstanding Calendula with chrysanthemum-shaped flowers of bright golden yellow. Long clean stems especially good for cutting..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Lemon Queen Large blossoms of clear lemon yellow, smaller than those of Ball's Gold but more resistant to sun. This has long been a standard Calendula..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Orange King Magnificent flowers of deep orange. They resist hot sun better than the florists' types and therefore are more suitable for gardens..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Mixed Many varieties in a brilliant well-blended mixture.....Oz. 35c; pkt. 5c

CALLIOPSIS [hA] A graceful plant with finely-cut foliage and brilliant flowers which sway on tall stems. The blossoms are daisy-like, their petals slightly toothed at the outside edges. Blooms from June to late autumn. Likes the sunshine.

Mixed A fine mixture in shades from golden yellow to maroon..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; pkt. 5c

PERENNIAL CALLIOPSIS (See Coreopsis)

CAMPANULA This great family of plants might fancifully be compared to a set of chimes, for they are all bell flowers. Some carry large bells and others tiny ones. Some are tall and stately, well suited for backgrounds in the hardy border, while others are dwarf and dainty, fit to grace a quiet rock garden. The plants prefer a medium rich soil and do well even in half shady spots.

Medium or Canterbury Bell [h-2 ft.] Branching plants heavily loaded with large pendant bells. The flowers appear in white, various shades of blue, and even pink, a color found only in the medium class.

Annual Single Mixed.....Pkt. 25c

Biennial Single Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; pkt. 5c

Medium Calycanthema (Cup and Saucer) [hB-2 ft.] Each flower is a large cup-shaped bell surrounded by a calyx similar in color and resembling a saucer. Fine border subjects.

Light Blue Dark Blue Pink

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; pkt. 10c

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; pkt. 10c

Carpatica (Harebell) [hP-R-8 in.] All summer dainty blue bells open toward the sky over a compact rosette of heart-shaped leaves. A gem for the rock garden and low borders.

Blue..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

Persicifolia (Peach Bells) [hP-3 ft.] One of the taller and finer types of Campanulas. Its long spikes are profusely adorned with broad somewhat shallow bell-shaped flowers.

Blue.....Pkt. 10c

Pyramidalis (Chimney Bellflower) [hP-5 ft.] Noble plants with extremely long spikes packed with starry bells. Long blooming; they do well in a warm dry situation.

Blue.....Pkt. 10c

CANARY BIRD FLOWER [hA-C-6 ft.] A vine out-of-the-ordinary is this rapidly growing runner with its delicately cut leaves and curious bird-like flowers. The blossoms with their fringed wings are pure yellow. The vine should be allowed to climb on a trellis in a sunny place.....Oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

CANDYTUFT [hA-1 ft.] Somewhat like Sweet Alyssum, both flowers and plants are a little more open and larger. Plenty of sunshine and only a moderate amount of watering are conditions that favor their best development.

Umbellata Compact varieties with flat clusters of small florets.

Lilac Purple White

Any one of the above: Oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Rose Cardinal..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Mixed.....Oz. 40c; pkt. 5c

Giant Hyacinth Flowered White Several large bold floral spikes, each resembling a well formed hyacinth, are grouped upright about a stout stem..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

PERENNIAL CANDYTUFT (See Iberis)



Sunshine Calendula is one of the attractive newer varieties.

Mix small Flower Seeds with Sand; it means



Gay Fiery Feather will add new life to any garden.

CARNATION (*Dianthus Caryophyllus*) [hA] Few flowers surpass in beauty of form or delicious fragrance the richly hued Carnation. Double flowers spicily scented are produced on blue-green stems that are stiff but slender. Carnation is really a tender perennial, but it is best to treat it as an annual and plant new seeds each year.

Chabaud Giant [18 in.] This variety blooms six months after seedling and continues throughout the summer. Handsome, double, clove-scented flowers of extra large size. This type should not be confused with the old, small-flowered Chabaud.

Cardinal Red Salmon Deep Rose
Yellow White

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 65c; pkt. 15c

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; pkt. 10c

Enfant de Nice Mixed [20 in.] Slightly larger flowered, longer stemmed and a little more spreading than Chabaud Giant, but otherwise similar to it..... Pkt. 15c

Marguerite [20 in.] This well-known variety blooms five months after the seeds are planted. The vigorous plants bear deeply fringed, sweet-scented flowers in a choice assortment of rich colors. Double Mixed..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c; pkt. 10c

CASTOR BEAN (See Ricinus)

CANNA [tP-3 ft.] There is fine dignity in this stately plant. Each stalk produces broad leaves of green or bronze, topped by a cluster of large flowers of varied and vivid colors. Usually they are started from roots, but they can easily be grown from seed. The seeds, however, are very hard and should be notched or filed and soaked before planting.

Large Flowering Mixed..... Oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

CANTERBURY BELL (See Campanula)

CARDINAL CLIMBER (*Ipomoea Quamoclit Hybrida*) [hA-C-15 ft.]

This rapidly growing climber attains quite a height during the season if planted in rich soil in a warm sunny place. The flowers, growing in clusters, are tubular and expand into star-shaped rims. Their color is an intense fiery red which shows off to advantage against the feathery green of the leaves..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

CARDIOSPERMUM (See Balloon Vine)

CELOSIA (Cockscomb) [hA] An odd and picturesque class of plants having colored foliage and innumerable small flowers and seed vessels which form a brilliant colored mass. The vivid blossoms are sometimes gracefully arranged like plumes and in other types form dense clusters corrugated and frilled at the edges like cocks' combs. They retain their brilliant coloring from midsummer until frost.

Dwarf Crested (Cristata) [10 in.] This little plant is almost overpowered by the large ruffled velvety crest that rises above it on a central stem. This variety gives Celosia the name "Cockscomb."

Empress Large crimson combs, rich bronze foliage.

Rose Fine rose colored crests.

Pkts. 10c each

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c; pkt. 10c

Dwarf Feathered (Plumosa) [12 in.]

Fiery Feather A brilliant edging plant, exceptionally uniform and neat in growth; the flowers glowing red. It will add a note of distinction to a garden that might otherwise be commonplace. Pkt. 10c

Tall Feathered (Plumosa) [3 ft.] These plants display numerous stately, elegant plumes. They are impressive in the garden and are equally striking when dried and used for winter bouquets.

Crimson..... Pkt. 10c

Mixed, Crimson, rose, and golden-yellow..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Childsi (Chinese Woolflower) [2 ft.] Upon the many branches of this gay plant are borne, terminally, vivid crimson flower clusters like balls of yarn. A single plant forms a veritable bouquet of these odd blossom heads.

Crimson..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

CENTAUREA Well adapted for border planting and also for cut flowers. The blossoms are somewhat thistle-like in form. All varieties listed here are easily raised from seed.

Cyanus Double (Bachelor Button) [hA-2 ft.] This superb class of Cornflowers produces handsome, large, double blooms, effective out-of-doors and in bouquets.

Blue..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; pkt. 5c

Rose..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Mixed..... Oz. 50c; pkt. 5c

Jubilee Gem A dwarf form of blue Bachelor Button. It is a distinct improvement over the old form of plant,—compact, tidy, and covered with large blue flowers. Splendid for edging borders and for cutting..... Pkt. 25c

Imperialis (Sweet Sultan) [hA-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.] Flowers with deeply fringed petals closely held in rounded calyxes are graceful in form and delicately scented. They have long stems and keep fresh a long time.

Amaranth Red

Yellow (Suaveolens)

Each of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; pkt. 10c

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

Gymnocarpa (Dusty Miller) [hP-18 in.] The leaves of this ornamental border plant are silvery gray and deeply cut. In a mild climate it produces attractive yellow thistle-like blossoms. Pkt. 10c

less Thinning

CERASTIUM (Snow in Summer) [hP-R-6 in.] This luxuriant fast growing creeper is particularly adapted to edgings, or for sunny situations in the rock garden. At a distance the silvery-white foliage and profusion of small white flowers give the effect of snow. It blooms early.

Tomentosum.....Pkt. 15c

CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT (See Cynoglossum)

CHINESE LANTERN (See Physalis)

CHINESE WOOLFLOWER (See Celosia)

CHRYSANTHEMUM, PERENNIAL (See Shasta Daisy)

CHEIRANTHUS (Siberian Wallflower) [hB-R-12 in.] This unusual little plant deserves a place in your rock garden or low border. Upright spikes bear numerous four-petaled flowers of dazzling rich orange. Though a hardy biennial, it flowers the first season from seed.

Allioni..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

CHRYSANTHEMUM, ANNUAL [hA]

These summer blooming flowers are of robust habit, very easy to grow, and make a fine display in the border. They should not be confused with the fall or Japanese varieties which are propagated only by root division. The single and double types come chiefly in shades or combinations of yellow and white.

Double Coronarium [2 ft.] Compact in habit; handsome flowers.

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Single Annual [20 in.] Free-flowering, producing gay daisy-like blooms of delicate coloring poised on long, stiff stems. Excellent for bouquets.

Mixed A varied assortment..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Mixed Single and Double.....Pkt. 5c

CINERARIA [tP] In a mild climate Cinerarias can successfully be grown out-of-doors. In colder climates they make ideal pot plants to be grown in a cool place in the house. The large velvety leaves are sometimes completely covered by the daisy-like flowers. Their colors are vivid shades and combinations of purple, red, blue, and white.

Hybrida Large Flowered Mixed [16 in.] At our California breeding station we have reselected the best of the American strains to produce larger flowers with broad petals.....Pkt. 15c

Stellata [2 ft.] A distinctive class, the plants of which are open growing and very floriferous. The loose clusters of graceful, starlike flowers are unusually decorative...Pkt. 25c

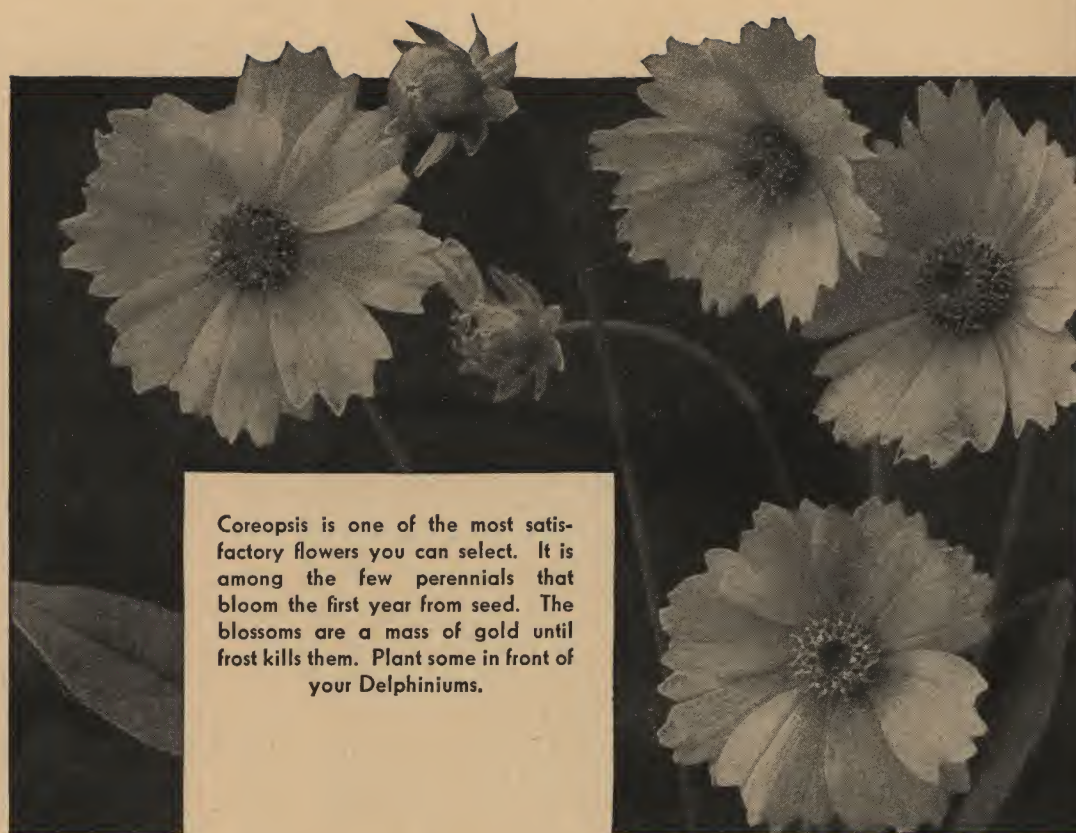
CLARKIA, Double [hA-2 ft.] These graceful plants are erect and bushy with attractive light green foliage. They bear quantities of delicately colored double flowers, resembling small carnations or rosettes set along the stems.

Chamois Queen Fresh cream pink.

Orange King Salmon orange.

Each of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Mixed Rich colors..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c



Coreopsis is one of the most satisfactory flowers you can select. It is among the few perennials that bloom the first year from seed. The blossoms are a mass of gold until frost kills them. Plant some in front of your Delphiniums.

CLEOME (Spider Plant) [hA-4 ft.] Among the shrubs, or in a corner where you want something unusually attractive, plant this tall growing Cleome. Each spreading branch and the central stalk ends in a cluster of curious flowers. Each has four petals of rosy purple and six long stamens.

Pungens.....Pkt. 10c

COBAEA SCANDENS [hhP-C-30 ft.] This climber of rapid growth has deep green foliage of fine texture, and it bears large bell-shaped flowers on graceful stems. The blossoms are green at first, later changing to beautiful deep violet blue. The vine clings by means of spiral tendrils. It is hardy in a mild climate.

Blue..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

COCKSCOMB (See Celosia)

COIX LACHRYMA (See Job's Tears)

COLEUS, Large Leaved [tP-12 in.] These are the ornamental "foliage" plants so well adapted for growing in the house in winter. They can also be transplanted outdoors when the weather is warm, and for borders or window boxes in partial shade they are unexcelled. The leaves are of many shades and combinations of green, red, and yellow.

Finest Mixed.....Pkt. 25c

If You Can't Find

▲ ▲ ▲ the flower or vegetable you want in the Ferry Display Box near your home, ask the storekeeper to order it.

COLLINSIA (Blue-Eyed-Mary) [hA-12 in.] This California wild flower adds freshness to the cultivated garden. Towering spikes stand erect above the dark green foliage, each one ringed with several dense clusters of two-toned blossoms of many colors. The plant requires but little moisture.

Mixed.....Pkt. 10c

COREOPSIS, Lanceolata Grandiflora [hP-2 ft.] On long graceful stems these plants bear large daisy-like flowers with broad fluted petals. In color they are a rich, glossy chrome yellow. They bloom without interruption for a long season and are brilliant in the garden as well as for cutting.

Single Mayfield Giant..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 5c

Semi-double..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Cosmos and tall Delphiniums



Long Spurred Columbine and Iris are delightful together, either in contrasting or blending colors.

COSMOS [hA] These choice plants for late summer and autumn flowering have feathery light green foliage and are used to advantage in clumps for screens or backgrounds. The flowers, of a delicate texture with broad petals often overlapping and fluted, are poised on long graceful stems. The plants do well in any sunny spot, but bloom more profusely in poor soil which discourages excessive root growth. The seed of Cosmos germinates only after the ground is warm.

Early Double Crested [3 ft.] Some of the flowers have attractive, raised, central crests of small petals which completely cover the discs.

Crimson Pink White

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 15c

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 15c

Early White Queen (Dobbie's) [3½ ft.] Huge flowers of clear white, blooming earlier than Early Mammoth Single

..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 15c

Early Sensation Mixed [3½ ft.] Very large flowers of pink and white with pink predominating. Stems long and graceful, making this Cosmos unexcelled for cutting. Early enough to bloom anywhere in the United States.....Pkt. 10c

Early Mammoth Single [4 ft.] A type with fine single blooms, particularly adapted to Northern latitudes because they are sure to flower before early autumn frosts.

Crimson Pink

Each of the above: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Early Single Mixed Similar to the above but flowers not quite so large.....Oz. 50c; pkt. 5c

Late Mammoth Single [5 ft.] Wherever length of season permits, these varieties, which flower at least two weeks later than the early kinds, are liked because of their height and magnificent blooms.

Mixed.....Oz. 50c; pkt. 5c

Klondyke, Orange Flare [3½ ft.] A new variety, distinctive and striking. The golden-orange flowers are fine for cutting, and the bushy plants are especially good at the back of the flower border. Seed will germinate when the ground becomes warm.....Pkt. 10c

COLUMBINE (*Aquilegia*) [hP-2½ ft.] No garden can afford to be without a liberal assortment of these delicately graceful plants which bloom so early in the season. From a clump of light green leaves at the base the branching stems project, carrying their long-spurred blossoms. The plants look frail, but they are strong and hardy and will thrive in almost every situation, preferring partial shade and considerable moisture.

Long Spurred Superb single sorts unsurpassed for beauty and size of flower and with remarkably long spurs.

Blue Shades.....Pkts. 25c each

Imperial Long Spurred Hybrids A delightful collection, surpassing the Scott-Elliott Hybrids in beauty and size of blooms. They are also more free-flowering and vigorous. $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

Double, Mixed Flowers in a variety of rich hues display elaborate rings of petals about the tubular centers which end in rather short curled spurs. The blossom heads are more compact than those of the single type..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

CONE FLOWER (See *Rudbeckia*)

CONVOLVULUS (See *Morning Glory*)

CORAL BELLS (See *Heuchera*)

CYPRESS VINE (*Ipomoea Quamoclit*) [hA-C-8 ft.] A rapid-growing climber with soft deep green feathery foliage. The flowers are slender little trumpets with star-shaped rims. Due to its twining habit it will readily climb a stretched cord or light trellis.

Scarlet.....Pkt. 10c

Mixed.....Oz. 40c; pkt. 5c

The golden petals of Orange Flare are so vivid they almost sparkle.



are Excellent Background Flowers

CYNOGLOSSOM (Chinese Forget-me-not) [hA-2 ft.] Too few people know this thrifty plant which is such an addition to a garden border. The long graceful branches are well covered with blossoms which resemble the Forget-me-not in form, but are larger. Their color is rich turquoise blue. If kept cut for bouquets the blooming season is long. They are easy to grow.

Amabile, Blue.....½ oz. 40c; pkt. 5c

DELPHINIUM [hP] The shades of blue in this flower range from soft rosy lavender to violet and deepest indigo. The dwarfs are valuable in the border while the magnificent tall varieties are stately and beautiful in front of a shrubby background.

Dwarf Chinese [2 ft.] A short hardy type desirable for low borders or even for bedding. It has the merit of reaching its full development the first season from seed started early. The plants are dainty in form with cosmos-like foliage and produce single spurred flowers in rather loose sprays.

Azure Fairy Charming soft sky blue.
Blue Butterfly Blossoms intense gentian-blue.
Each of the above: ½ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Tall Hybrids [5 ft.] Handsome sorts adapted to backgrounds. The long stalks are well decorated with broad, deeply cut, bright green leaves and carry long floral spikes. Plants grown from early sown seed will flower late the first season, but reach their full development the second year and thereafter. A fine succession of spikes if they are kept cut as they fade.

Belladonna A delightful shade of silvery blue.
Bellamosum Rich, deep and intense blue.
Summer Cloud. A very satisfactory white.
Each of the above: Pkt. 15c

Blackmore and Langdon Hybrids Latest and highest development of the Hollyhock type of Delphinium. Very large single, semi-double, and double flowers. All the pastel shades from very light blue to indigo.....½ oz. 60c; pkt. 10c

DAHLIA [tP] For rich autumn display these flowers can not be surpassed. The blossoms are wonderfully symmetrical with long stems. While usually grown from tubers, robust plants and excellent blooms may be produced the first year from seed started early in boxes and planted out after danger of frost is past.

Double Mixed [2½ ft.] This plant is distinguished by fluffy, loose, double flowers of handsome formation which show a pleasing variety of vivid colorings.....½ oz. 40c; pkt. 25c

Cactus Mixed [2½ ft.] A plant of branching habit supplying magnificent double flowers with shaggy, twisted petals. Pkt. 25c

Unwin's Dwarf Hybrids [14 in.] In our experience, the best suited of England's many good dwarf Dahlias for growing in this country. Plants compact and well rounded. The semi-double flowers are plentiful and delightfully colored. Unusually pretty and adaptable to any garden.....½ oz. 55c; pkt. 10c

DAISY (See Aretotis, Bellis, Brachycome, Dimorphotheca, Gerbera, Shasta Daisy)
DELPHINIUM, ANNUAL (See Larkspur)
DEW PLANT (See Mesembryanthemum)
DIANTHUS (See also Carnation, Sweet William)
DUSTY MILLER (See Centaurea)

DIMORPHOTHECA (African Daisy) [hA-12 in.] This annual can well be used to furnish a late splash of color in the rock garden and in low beds and borders. The spreading plants are covered with a wealth of large daisy-like blossoms which expand in full sun but close toward nightfall. Dark centers, common to all varieties, enhance their beauty. African Daisy is a splendid winter flower in California and the Southern States if sown in late fall.

Orange The original form, brilliant orange.
Hybrids Lemon yellow to deep orange.
Each of the above: ¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Ecklonis White with dark disc, ringed blue. Reverse of petals steely lavender.....Pkt. 15c

DIDISCUS (Blue Lace Flower) [hA-2½ ft.] The clusters of slender flower tubes on this dainty plant are heavenly blue in color and spread out like miniature lace parasols. Florists everywhere appreciate its grace and beauty as a cut flower. In home gardens it does best in cool locations. It does not grow well in hot dry weather. Each plant needs a foot of space.

Coeruleus Blue.....¼ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c



Unwin's Dwarf Hybrid Dahlias come in almost as many shades and hues as the springtime Tulips

DIANTHUS (Pinks) Garden Pinks with their single or double Carnation-like flowers make excellent border plants for modern gardens. Gay blossoms on strong stems come in a variety of rich colors, and their stripes and markings make them especially attractive.

Chinensis, Double Mixed [hA-12 in.] Fringed double flowers resembling Sweet William, but the blossoms are larger. ½ oz. 40c; pkt. 5c

Heddewigii Laciniatus Double Mixed (Japan) [hA-12 in.] Superb flowers rivaling the Carnation in size and doubleness of blossoms.½ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Heddewigii Single Mixed [hA-12 in.] Large finely marked flowers having fringed petals.....½ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Plumarius, Single and Semi-double Mixed [hP-12 in.] A pleasing perennial with deeply fringed flowers of a rich clove scent. A fine assortment of colors.....½ oz. 30c; pkt. 10c

Sweet Wivelsfield Similar to Sweet William except that it is a hardy annual, and the plants are somewhat smaller. ¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Both Annuals and Perennials

DIGITALIS (Foxglove) *Gloxiniaeflora* [hP-3 ft.] Much of the charm of an old-fashioned garden is created by stately spires of Foxglove. Their long spikes are crowded with large thimble-shaped blossoms beautifully spotted on the interior surfaces. They are ornamental among shrubs or in the background of a hardy border.

Rose

White

Pkts. 10c each

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

DOLICHOS Beans and peas are familiar members of the family to which these ornamental climbers belong. Attractive foliage and flowers make them well liked for decorating arbors, trellises, and small porches.

Lablab (Hyacinth Bean) [hA-C-10 ft.] This climber grows rapidly, producing many heart-shaped leaves and numerous erect spikes of pea-like flowers in shades of purple and white. These are followed by attractive seed pods.

Mixed.....2 oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Lignosus (Australian Pea Vine) [tP-C-12 ft.] For temperate or warm climates. The bright green foliage forms a handsome background for the multitude of small rose-colored pea-shaped flowers and purplish pods. It makes a dense growth in one season

..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

ERINUS [hP-R-4 in.] A crevice in a wall or a semi-shaded spot in the rock garden may be made gay in late spring by planting this spreading Alpine. Tidy rosettes of leaves hug the rocks while tiny spires of white and purplish-violet blossoms rise above them.

Alpinus Mixed.....Pkt. 25c

Gorgeous California
poppies will grow
almost anywhere



ERYSIMUM (Afghan Gilliflower) [hA-12 in.] This plant shows off gorgeously if the gardener will plant it thickly. The upright flower spikes bear clusters of small four-petaled blossoms of an intense orange color. It is easily grown, blooms for a long time, and the perfumed flowers are quite suitable for cutting.

Perofskianum..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

EMERALD FEATHER (See *Asparagus sprengeri*)

ENGLISH DAISY (See *Bellis*)

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppy) [hA-12 in.] California glories in this, its state flower, and today it is planted everywhere. It blooms profusely all summer. The plants grow in tufts, and the blue-green foliage is very lacy. The long tapering buds expand into handsome saucer-shaped blossoms. We specialize in these flowers.

Autumn Glory The flowers are very large and double. The outside of the petals is brilliant orange-crimson, and the inside is coppery orange. They are beautifully frilled. (Our introduction.)

..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Extra Golden (The true California Poppy) A robust strain with flowers of rich, pure gold coloring. (Our introduction.)

.....Oz. 40c; pkt. 5c

Ramona A charming variety with frilled single flowers of a copper-gold color, shading to pink..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Sunlight A long stemmed plant with many gorgeous flowers of pure canary yellow. (Our introduction.)..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

White Rich, satiny white.....Oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Mixed A delightful combination of vivid colors..Oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

EUPHORBIA Plants with colorful foliage are often welcomed in the garden or border to contrast pleasingly with those that have all green leaves or as a change from plants that are grown chiefly for their flowers. These plants are especially good for filling in bare spots in the border.

Variegata (Snow-on-the-Mountain) [hA-2 ft.] At first the leaves are bright green, but as they become mature they are more and more tinged and margined with silvery white. The plant needs sun, but it grows well in poor and quite dry soil.

..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Heterophylla (Annual Poinsettia, Painted Leaf) [hA-2 ft.] In mid-summer the upper leaves become tipped with brilliant scarlet, and those at the crown are all bright red. It is a good summer reproduction of our Christmas poinsettia. It can also be cultivated in pots indoors..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

ESCHSCHOLTZIA, Bush (See *Hunnemannia*)

EVENING GLORY (See *Ipomoea*)

EVENING PRIMROSE (See *Oenothera*)

EVENING SCENTED STOCK (See *Matthiola*)

EVERLASTINGS (See *Acroclinium*, *Globe Amaranth*, *Helichrysum*, *Rhodanthe*, *Statice*, *Xeranthemum*)

FALSE DRAGON HEAD (See *Physostegia*)

FEVERFEW (See *Matricaria*)

FLOSS FLOWER (See *Ageratum*)

FLOWERING SAGE (See *Salvia*)

FORGET-ME-NOT (See *Myosotis*)

FOUR O'CLOCK (Marvel of Peru), Tall [tP-2 ft.] Treated as an annual, this thrifty family produces plants suitable for growing as a hedge or as a low screen along a fence. The green of the leaves is relieved by a succession of brilliant buds and salver-shaped flowers in a fine range of colors. The flowers have an interesting habit—they open in the late afternoon, remain expanded all night, and close again the next morning in the heat of the sun. They bloom from mid-summer to frost, and their roots may be stored over winter and replanted the following spring.

Red.....Oz. 30c; pkt. 10c

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; pkt. 5c

FOXGLOVE (See *Digitalis*)

GERANIUM (Pelargonium) [tP-2 ft.] Geraniums are usually propagated from cuttings, but they are also readily grown from seed which assures the only means of discovering new varieties. Reds predominate, but soft tints of pink, rose, and white are frequent.

Zonale Very free blooming with exquisite zoned and variegated leaves.....Pkt. 10c

GERBERA (Transvaal Daisy) [tP-18 in.] South African flower of unusual daintiness. The long stemmed blossoms, 2 to 3 inches across, rise above a rosette of gray-green leaves. The colors range from pale amber through salmon and rose to a rich ruby red. As a cut flower it always occasions favorable comment. The germination of *Gerbera* seed is uncertain, and the plants require expert handling.

Jamesoni Hybrids Mixed.....Pkt. 25c

should have a place in Your Garden



Try grouping stately Foxgloves (*Digitalis*) with Sweet William and some of the Pinks (*Dianthus*). They are very pleasing together.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower) Tones of orange, yellow, red, and maroon, often beautifully combined in a single blossom, make these flowering plants gay ornaments of the garden all summer long. The foliage of soft green combines well with the flowers. The blossoms are 2 to 3 inches across. Both the annuals and perennials are favorites for the border.

Single Picta Mixed [hA-18 in.] Large daisy-like blossoms of yellow and bronze with central cones of yellow.

Double Picta Lorenziana Mixed [hA-18 in.] Globular heads of tubular florets in shades of sulphur, orange, and claret.

Each of the above: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Grandiflora Portola Hybrids [hP-2 ft.] Semi-double blooms of magnificent size and broad overlapping petals golden tipped around glowing centers of bronzy red. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 15c

Grandiflora Mixed [hP-2 ft.] Large single composite flowers with rich maroon centers circled by orange edges. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c



Gaillardias can be depended upon to bloom even during a drought.

GEUM [hP-2 ft.] Flowers like little double roses are gracefully poised on long stems over a thick rosette of strawberry-like leaves. The plants are well suited for use in the perennial border and produce an abundance of blooms which are welcomed for bouquets.

Double Golden Ball (Lady Stratheden) Handsome rich golden yellow. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 70c; pkt. 15c

Double Scarlet (Mrs. Bradshaw) Large dazzling orange scarlet. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

GILIA [hA-2 ft.] These delightful native flowers from California may be cultivated anywhere. They are rapid growers, are useful in the border, and keep well when cut.

Capitata, Lavender Blue (Blue Thimble Flower) Bushy plants with lacy foliage. On long stems they bear flowers similar to Scabiosa in form and of a clear lavender-blue.

Tricolor (Bird's Eyes) Dwarf graceful plants with clusters of delicate star-shaped flowers faintly perfumed. Each flower is edged with lavender-blue shading to white toward its purple throat.

Each of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; pkt. 10c

GLOBE AMARANTH (*Gomphrena, Everlasting*) [hA-18 in.] Clover-like blossoms of brilliant purplish-red, soft pink, and white often striped with violet. Flowering from midsummer to late fall they lend themselves to garden design and border work. Like other straw flowers they make admirable winter bouquets.

Mixed. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Choose Heliotrope for Fragrance

GODETIA (Satinflower) [hA] This native California flower is especially suited to situations in partial shade and thrives even in rather poor soil. The plants are easily grown from seed in the open; the blossoms are brilliant in the border and as cut flowers.

Semi-Dwarf Single [12 in.] Bushy plants covered with broad petaled cup-shaped flowers two or three inches across and of a rich satiny texture.

Mixed ¼ oz. 30c; pkt. 10c

Tall Double [2 ft.] Long graceful spikes bear double blossoms resembling satin pompons one above another.

Mixed ¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

GOLDEN MOSS (See Sedum)

GOULD [hA-C-12 ft.] The dense foliage of the vigorous Gould vine makes it useful for covering arbors, fences, slopes, or unsightly places. The large tubular flowers are usually white or yellow.

Dipper Easily fashioned into a long handled dipper.

Dishcloth, or Luffa The spongy cellular interior fiber makes an excellent scrubbing material as it rinses easily and keeps sweet and clean.

Hercules' Club Longest of all varieties, three to four feet; a massive club.

Mixed Many small and large fruited kinds.

Small Fruited Mixed An assortment of interesting shapes suitable for table decorations and other ornamental purposes.

Any one of the above: Oz. 35c; pkt. 10c



Give Godetia plants plenty of space so they won't grow leggy.

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath) These airy plants produce a charming misty effect in the garden. They bear numerous tiny blossoms. They will thrive almost anywhere.

Elegans Large Flowering White (Convent Garden Market) [hA-2 ft.] An improved strain with single large pure white flowers. Sow at intervals for a supply throughout the summer. . . . Oz. 30c; pkt. 5c

Paniculata Double White [hP-3 ft.] Graceful sprays of tiny rose-shaped flowers. Still unfixed, but a good proportion of doubles. If cut before the flowers are fully open, sprays can be used to give a mist-like appearance to winter bouquets. . . . Pkt. 25c

HELIANTHUS (See Sunflower)

HELICHRYSUM (Straw Flower) [hA-2½ ft.] The finest of all Everlastings for the home garden. They are very handsome when growing in the open and make unusually fine winter bouquets if cut when partially opened and dried slowly in a cool place, heads downward to keep the long stems straight. The centers of the double pompon-like flowers are nearly covered by the stiff over-lapping petals. They come in a wide range of brilliant and soft colors.

Mixed ½ oz. 50c; pkt. 5c

HELIOTROPE [tP-2 ft.] In the border the somber green foliage and large clusters of dark blue to deep violet flowers of this fragrant plant lend themselves to pleasing contrasts with the more vivid leaves and blossoms of other plants. It is a rapid grower and from seed started early in spring will make fine flowering plants by early summer, while in a warm climate it will continue to live and bloom all winter.

Dark Varieties Mixed ¼ oz. 75c; pkt. 10c

HESPERIS MATRONALIS (Sweet Rocket) [hP-18 in.] A hardy old-time favorite because of its delightful fragrance during the evening hours. Of bushy habit it bears spikes with open clusters of four-petaled flowers resembling single Stocks.

Purple

Pkts. 10c each

White

HEUCHERA (Coral Bells) [hP-R-12 in.] An American species of great charm for the low border or the rock garden. The plants make compact low growing mats of deep green leaves, sometimes tinged with white or red, from which rise graceful slender stalks. These are adorned with airy clusters of tiny bell-like flowers of bright coral pink.

Sanguinea (Crimson Rose) Pkt. 25c

HIBISCUS (Mallow) [hP] Robust growth, luxuriant foliage, and gorgeous saucer-shaped flowers characterize this hardy large-branching plant. A wealth of brilliant showy blossoms, 4 to 6 inches in diameter, are produced from August to frost. The plant does well in almost any situation and is excellent as a tall hedge or background.

Marvels Mixed [4 ft.] Large, handsome flowers appearing in tones of red, rose, and white.

Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

HOLLYHOCK [hP] Almost every garden or dooryard has a place for stately Hollyhocks. A tall group among shrubs or evergreens, a row lining a garden wall or fence or with a white cottage as a background, may easily produce an effect for an artist to paint. The dignified stalks provided with many large green leaves are richly adorned with flowers near the top.

Allegheny [7 ft.] A particularly tall growing Hollyhock supplying huge semi-double flowers, deeply fringed and frilled at the edges.

Mixed ¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Triumph Mixed Newest and earliest of Hollyhocks. Flowers semi-double like Allegheny; dwarf in height, but more branching than other dwarf types; wide range of pastel shades. . . . ¼ oz. 60c; pkt. 10c

Double [5 ft.] Our strain of this excellent variety produces extremely double flowers that resemble small Peonies with dainty, closely packed petals.

**Crimson
Deep Rose
Newport Pink**

**Salmon
Scarlet
White**

Yellow

Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 70c; pkt. 10c

Mixed ¼ oz. 50c; pkt. 5c

HONESTY (See Lunaria)



This is the "front yard" at Oakview, our Experimental Gardens near Detroit. The border of *Hunnemannia* along the driveway was a broad band of sunshine all summer long.

HUMULUS JAPONICUS [hA-C-15 ft.] Within a few weeks this Japanese Hop will satisfactorily cover some unsightly object or shade a porch. The large deeply lobed leaves with toothed edges have a hairy, rough surface but are beautifully variegated with metallic markings of white and yellow against their vivid green. The plant withstands drought and insect pests.

Variegated Leaved.....Oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

HUNNEMANNIA (Bush Eschscholtzia) [hA-18 in.] Members of the poppy family rarely make good cut flowers, but this, the Santa Barbara poppy, is an exception. It is also attractive in the border. Bushy in habit, with silvery-green foliage, it bears long-stemmed, cup-shaped flowers, often 3 inches across and pure lemon yellow in color. The blooms continue during the summer and until late fall.

Fumariaefolia..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

HYACINTH BEAN (See Dolichos)

IPOMOEA [hA-C-12 ft.] The luxurious rapid growth of this class of climbers recommends them for use as screens over porches and arbors. Their foliage is dense, of varying shades of green, and the leaves of certain sorts are of great size. The flowers resemble those of the Morning Glory, but are usually much larger, and in a broad range of delicate colorings. To hasten the germination, soak the seed for several hours before planting.

Bona Nox (Evening Glory) A stout, twining variety with broad, smooth leaves and delightful violet-hued flowers that remain open during the evening.....Oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Grandiflora Alba (Moon Flower) A vine that surpasses all others of its class in size and beauty of flowers. These are extremely large, pure white, and sweet scented. The flowers open each evening, to bloom until morning.....Oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Heavenly Blue (Early Flowering Sky Blue) This remarkable vine grows rapidly and supplies a quantity of huge, dark green, glossy leaves. The blossoms are clear sky blue with cream-colored throats. (See illustration, page 59)..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 60c; pkt. 10c

Imperialis Large Flowered Mixed (Japanese Morning Glory) One of the handsomest of all Morning Glories. The plant grows very quickly and supplies handsome foliage which is only surpassed by the beauty of the flowers. These attain a large size and appear in a wide range of radiant colors and with odd markings.....Oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Setosa (Brazilian Morning Glory) Clusters of pretty blue or purple flowers appear on this large growing vine. Each blossom bears a pink star in its center.....Oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

IBERIS (Perennial Candytuft) [hP-R-8 in.] Hardy Candytuft is a good plant for the rock garden in late spring. It is of spreading habit and is covered with large flat clusters of small lilac flowers shading white toward the centers of the clusters. It is of easy culture, and, while the flower stalks and foliage die down in the winter, the roots lie dormant, sending up a new growth early the following season.

Gibraltarica..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

ICE PLANT (See Mesembryanthemum)

IPOMOEA QUAMOCLIT (See Cardinal Climber and Cypress Vine)

JACK-AND-THE-BEAN-STALK (See Kudzu Vine)

JAPANESE BELL FLOWER (See Platycodon)

JAPANESE HOP (See Humulus)

JOB'S TEARS (Coix Lachryma) [hA-12 in.] The narrow cornlike leaves of this odd ornamental grass bear numerous little sprays of flowers. These soon form seeds which are the most interesting part of the plant. The seeds have a hard lustrous coat of a slaty color, and years ago they were much used for stringing as beads. In arranging bouquets, the leafy stems are attractive as greenery with flowers that have little foliage of their own.... $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; pkt. 10c

JOSEPH'S COAT (See Amaranthus Tricolor)

KOCHIA (Mexican Fire Bush, Summer Cypress) [hA-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.] The symmetry and attractive appearance of this hedge plant make it a favorite with the home gardener. The moss-like foliage remains clear, bright green until frost, when it turns to a beautiful bronze red. The plants grow easily in moderately rich soil.

Childs.....Oz. 40c; pkt. 5c

KUDZU VINE (Pueraria Thunbergiana, Jack-and-the-Bean-Stalk) [hP-C-30 ft.] This great vine will attain a height of 8 to 10 feet the first season. When once established it may grow from 40 to 50 feet in a season. The large, bright green leaves afford excellent shade, and the climber is further embellished with small clusters of rosy pea-shaped flowers. It will thrive in the poorest soil.... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c



Let the children plant Gourd vines. They will have fun with the fruits.

Ask your Dealer

LACE FERN (See Asparagus, Plumosus Nanus)

LADY'S SLIPPER (See Balsam)

LANTANA [tP-2 ft.] A Brazilian shrub that makes a splendid display the first season from seed. Above the large somber green leaves verbenalike clusters of fragrant flowers rise in prolonged succession. In a single cluster all the shades of crimson, rose, yellow, and orange appear.

Hybrida Mixed..... ½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

LARKSPUR [hA-3 ft.] Annual Delphiniums are adorned with finely cut, feathery foliage of soft green which sets off to advantage the handsome long floral spikes of double blossoms. The colors are very satisfying, for they range from pure white through soft shades of lavender and pink to deep blue. They bloom from early summer until fall.

Double Tall Stock Flowered

Branching Sorts The following varieties with lateral branches are quite spreading, but they produce many fine spikes.

Dark Blue or Purple	Pink (Rosamond)
Lustrous Carmine	Sky Blue
Pink	White

Any one of the above: ½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Mixed..... Oz. 50c; pkt. 5c

Rose Queen (Our introduction) A new and distinct shade of bright rose pink. Award of Merit Royal Horticultural Society. Pkt. 25c

Lilac Supreme (Our new introduction) Lovely lilac mauve; large beautifully rounded flowers. (For further description, see page 40). ¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 15c

Upright Class (Imperial) This newer form produces plants of erect habit, branching from the base, affording longer stems for cutting.

Blue Spire

Los Angeles Improved

Mixed

Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 15c

White King (New) Large double pure white flowers.... Pkt. 15c

Giant Hyacinth Flowered A type producing single large tapering spikes closely packed with double blossoms.

Mixed..... ½ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

LATHYRUS, Latifolius (Perennial Sweet Pea) [hP-C-5 ft.] This sturdy vine with luxuriant pea-like foliage bears handsome waxy flowers, also pea-shaped, in large clusters. The vine may be trained upon a support, but it is also well adapted to scramble over rocks and other rugged places.

Mixed..... ½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

LAVATERA (Annual Mallow) [hA-3 ft.] The showy flowers and large downy leaves of these annual Mallows produce a decorative effect in hedges or borders. The large cup-shaped blooms, two to three inches across, bloom profusely during the entire summer and make long-keeping cut flowers. The plants are rather spreading, but this is an advantage as they may be sown late to fill a vacant spot following spring flowers.

Splendens Rosea Bright rose pink flowers.... ¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

LAVENDER (Lavandula Vera) [hP-2 ft.] This is the lavender our grandmothers grew and dried. It is a pleasing addition to the home garden, too, because of the feathery gray foliage, the little lavender flowers, and the dainty fragrance. A native of dry, sandy wastes, this plant may easily be cultivated in any garden soil. (See Lavandula spica, page 35)..... Pkt. 10c



Imagine a bouquet of Larkspur (above) in rose, blue, and the new Lilac Supreme combined with the dainty button-like white flowers of Matricaria (below). It's superb!



for Larkspur in the New Colors

LINUM The flax family numbers several varieties with such brilliant flowers that they deserve a place in the home garden. While the life of the individual flowers is short, the continued succession prolongs the blooming season through the summer.

Grandiflorum Rubrum (Scarlet Flax) [hA-18 in.] Produces clusters of saucer-shaped flowers of a glossy bright red with dark centers.....Oz. 40c

Perenne Blue [hP-18 in.] Of graceful form carrying small sky-blue blossoms veined darker blue and with light centers..... ½ oz. 40c
Pkts. 10c each

LINARIA Flowers which resemble miniature Snapdragons end in single elongated spurs. Both trailing and erect growing varieties are little known but worthy of greater attention.

Maroccana Mixed [hA-15 in.] An erect plant with finely cut foliage and with blossoms clustered on upright spikes. The colors embrace many shades of crimson, orange, and blue. Usually the lower lip is white which accentuates the other colors. The plant is in flower within two months from sowing; it is valuable for the border and for cutting..... ½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Fairy Bouquet Mixed [hA-10 in.] Much more compact than other Maroccana strains. The neat little plants are excellent for edgings and suitable for rock gardens. We particularly recommend this variety.....Pkt. 15c

LOBELIA Everyone who has planted Lobelias in his garden knows how effective they are. Varieties differ in color and habit, but all of them bear dainty flowers somewhat like tiny butterflies in form. The annuals because of their low growth and compactness of foliage are invaluable for edgings and for use in rock gardens. They are covered with flowers for a long season.

Celestial or True Blue [hA-4 in.] The finest variety with green foliage. The flowers are bright blue with tiny white throats.

Crystal Palace Compacta [hA-4 in.] Plants with dark stems and leaves tinged with reddish brown. An effective contrast with green foliage. The flowers are deep blue.

Each of the above: ¼ oz. 75c; 7
pkt. 10c

LILIUM, Regale [hP-3 ft.] Lilies from seed will furnish flowers the second season and thereafter. Occasionally in a mild climate they bloom the first year. This variety is one of the finest in existence. The delightfully scented trumpet-shaped flowers are white, slightly tinged with pink, and flushed yellow at the throat.....Pkt. 15c

LOVE-IN-A-MIST (See Nigella)

LOVE-IN-A-PUFF (See Balloon Vine)

LOVE-LIES-BLEEDING (See Amaranthus Caudatus)

LUNARIA (Honesty, St. Peter's Penny, Money Plant) [hB-2½ ft.] Oval seed pods, translucent and silvery, have given this unusual plant its whimsical common names. Sprays of it are ornamental with straw flowers in winter bouquets, and it is chiefly for this purpose that it is cultivated. It is a biennial, but it may be treated as an annual if the seed is sown early.

Biennis..... ½ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

LUPIN The foliage of all varieties of Lupin is in the form of many lance-like rays about a common center. Pea-shaped blossoms are compactly placed on upright tapering spikes. The plants prefer a semi-shaded spot, and should be sown where they are to remain.

Hartwegii [hA-2 ft.] Branching in habit, this class forms many fine large flowered spikes and is the best annual type for cutting.

Mixed.....Oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Texensis [hA-12 in.] The wild Blue Bonnet of Texas, particularly useful in dry situations.....Oz. 30c; pkt. 5c

Polyphyllus Mixed [hP-3 ft.] This beautiful hardy type is taller than the annual varieties. It produces a continuous succession of noble spikes in a wide range of colors..... ½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c



Enrich your garden with these truly royal flowers—the Regal Lilies.

MALLOW (See Hibiscus, Lavatera)

MATRICARIA (Feverfew) [hP-2 ft.] If sown early, this, the real perennial Feverfew, will bloom promptly the first season. The plants are erect and bushy with finely cut dark green foliage. The double button-like flowers are dainty white and grow in terminal clusters; they are excellent for cutting. The plants are attractive in the garden, too, and bloom all summer long.

Capensis..... ½ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

MATTHIOLA (Evening Scented Stock) [hA-15 in.] Sweet perfume during the twilight hours or following a shower where these plants grow is sufficient reason for including them in every garden. They bear many small mauve-colored flowers resembling those of single Stocks.

Bicornis.....Oz. 50c; pkt. 10c



The deep golden petals of Guinea Gold glow with light. The blossoms are very large. This is one of the best selections for your fall garden.

MARIGOLD [hA] Late in the season when many other growing things are past their prime, these plants supply an abundance of decorative blossoms. Their tones of orange and yellow blend well when the flowers are arranged loosely in bowls and vases. The bright green foliage is finely cut, and the stems are stout. Tall Marigolds give charm to the border, while the dwarfs are valuable for bedding and make ideal edging plants.

African Tall Double (Tagetes erecta) [2½ ft.] Very large globular flowers composed of compact tubular or quilled petals. The stems should be cut carefully to avoid the somewhat disagreeable odor when bruised.

Lemon Queen Clear lemon yellow.

Orange Prince Rich, deep orange.

Each of the above: ¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Mixed Pleasing combination of the above varieties to produce a rich effect. ½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Guinea Gold (African) [2 ft.] Carnation-like petals and unusually brilliant golden color make this flower outstanding among Marigolds. It lacks much of the pungent odor of other Marigolds. The plant blooms very freely, and practically all of the flowers are double. ¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Yellow Supreme (African) [26 in.] The fluffy flowers of light golden yellow are double and semi-double, with petals broad and loose. The inner petals are shorter, curving in slightly so that the center is partly covered. The foliage is dark green with paler green stems. This Marigold does not have the odor which is disagreeable to some people; it is even slightly fragrant. ¼ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Gold Medal Blend A combination of Guinea Gold and Yellow Supreme. They are delightful together in a flower border. Pkt. 5c

Crown of Gold (African) [2½ ft.] A new orange Marigold which received the All-America Gold Medal Award for 1937. The blossoms have short center petals, curled and quilled, surrounded by flat outer petals. The foliage is odorless. Very attractive. Pkt. 25c

French (Tagetes patula) This Marigold is more floriferous than the African, but bears smaller flowers. As a rule, instead of being quilled the petals are flat and overlapping. They are often two-toned, which adds to their beauty.

Tall Double [2½ ft.] These are useful for border decoration and produce handsome cut flowers.

Mixed ½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Dwarf Double [10 in.] These are the most noteworthy of the French strains, and the symmetrically rounded plants have few equals for bedding and edging. The blooming period is long, and the brilliant shades of the well-formed flowers stand out strikingly against the dark foliage.

Gold Striped Golden Ball Maroon

Any one of the above: ½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Mixed ½ oz. 35c; pkt. 5c

Harmony Distinctly different in form and color of flowers. Cushion-like center of flower composed of golden orange disc petals, fluted and deeply cut. This is surrounded by four or five rows of brilliantly contrasting reddish-brown outside petals. Blooms early and flowers profusely until hard frost. Pkt. 10c

Monarch Strain Large, fully double flowers. Mostly mahogany, striped or edged with golden yellow. A highly selected strain. ½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Dwarf Single [8 in.] This variety is quite similar in habit and usefulness to the dwarf double sorts except that each blossom has a single row of petals of rich golden yellow, beautifully blotched at the center with a clean edged spot of velvety garnet.

Legion of Honor ½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Tagetes Signata Pumila An ideal edging plant. It has finely cut foliage and many brilliant, star-like yellow blossoms. You will enjoy it immensely in your flower border. ¼ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

MARVEL OF PERU (See Four o'clock)

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM In their native homes these plants are found growing luxuriantly in barren rocky places and dry sand because they store up moisture in their succulent stems and thick foliage. For this reason and because they are low-growing, they are well adapted for use on dry banks and in sunny situations in rock gardens.

Crystallinum (Ice Plant) [hA-6 in.] The foliage of this plant sparkles like ice crystals, making it very ornamental as it trails over the ground. The flowers are small and pinkish white, and their slender petals look as though they might be made of fine glass. In Northern climates the seed should be started indoors, and the young plants set out only when the weather is warm. ½ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Tricolor (Dew Plant) [hA-6 in.] The flowers of this variety are larger than those of Crystallinum and more attractive on account of their crimson, pink, and white shadings which appear in circles around a central disc of deeper coloring. The plant makes an excellent ground cover, especially in the South. Pkt. 10c

on page 75 for a neat Garden Plan

MIGNONETTE [hA-12 in.] Its delicious scent has given great popularity to this modest plant which the French have named "Little Darling." The vigorous branches clothed in dark green leaves are quite spreading, and they bear cone-shaped spikes of unassuming blossoms useful in combination with showier cut flowers that lack fragrance. The plants do well in full sun, but they also thrive in partial shade.

Red Goliath..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c
Machet..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; pkt. 5c

MIMOSA (Sensitive Plant) [hA-12 in.] Leaves that droop and fold at the slightest touch make this plant an interesting addition either to the outdoor summer garden or to the inside window garden in winter. The phenomenon also takes place naturally each night and in damp weather. The plant bears small rosy-lilac blossoms which are as dainty as the fern-like foliage.

Pudica.....Pkt. 10c

MOMORDICA [hA-C-10 ft.] Festooned over a trellis, the lacy foliage of this climber furnishes an excellent background for the yellow flowers which are followed by peculiar dangling fruits. These are irregularly furrowed, warty, and green when young. As they mature, they turn brilliant yellow and when ripe burst open to disclose the pulp spotted with blood red seeds.

Balsam Apple (Balsamina) Vine somewhat smaller than that of Balsam Pear; fruits nearly spherical.

Balsam Pear (Charantia) Bears cylindrical elongated fruits. In the young state these are sometimes boiled and eaten.

Mixed Apple and Pear

Each of the above: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

MOON FLOWER (See Ipomoea)

MORNING GLORY (Convolvulus Major) (See also Ipomoea) [hA-C-10 ft.] Picture your garden fence covered with the dewy foliage and blossoms of a superior Morning Glory in the early summer mornings. The heart-shaped leaves are of fine green color, and the multitudes of trumpet-shaped flowers come in beautiful clear colors. They close about noon but open the next morning in all their splendor.

Blue **Crimson**

Each of the above: Pkt. 10c

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; pkt. 5c

MORNING GLORY, HEAVENLY BLUE (See Ipomoea)

MOSS ROSE (See Portulaca)

MOURNING BRIDE (See Scabiosa)

MYOSOTIS (Forget-me-not) [hhP-R-8 in.] While this charming spring flower will grow in the open border, there is some partially shaded damp spot in almost every garden where it will flourish and be a joy. The Alpine variety which we offer is of rather spreading habit with velvety leaves, above which rise the pretty floral clusters of dainty five-petaled blossoms. The flowers, a clear Wedgwood blue with tiny yellowish eyes, are borne in profusion. Start early for flowers the first season or sow in summer for blooms the following spring.

Alpestris Blue..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c



Blossoms and foliage of Harmony Marigold are delightful arranged naturally as they grow in the garden.



Heavenly Blue Morning Glory is one of the most attractive and popular annual vines. You will find a description of it on page 55. (See Ipomoea.)

NEMOPHILA [hA-6 in.] This is a native wild flower from the California woods, but it does well under almost all conditions in other parts of the country. It is quite spreading in growth. The divided leaves of the little plants are bright green and hairy and are covered with saucer-shaped blossoms about an inch across. They are useful in low beds or as a ground cover in patches. Seed should be sown in the open ground where the plants are to remain.

Insignis Blue (Baby Blue Eyes) A beautiful sky blue, shading lighter toward the center.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; pkt. 10c

Both Golden Globe, the dwarf form of Golden Gleam, and Golden Gleam make attractive window box plants.



The same pretty semi-double blossoms grace the plants of both Golden Gleam and Golden Globe.

NASTURTIIUM (*Tropaeolum*) [hhA] When some visitor, returning from Peru, introduced Nasturtiums to gardeners he conferred a great blessing, for today it is one of our foremost flowering plants. It starts to bloom at an early stage, and for length of blossoming period it has no equal providing the flowers are picked before seed is formed. The odd-shaped flowers are well liked for cutting. The circular leaves should always be used with the blossoms in bouquets. With the exception of blue, the color range is complete.

Dwarf [12 in.] These low-growing, bushy Nasturtiums are often called "Tom Thumb." They form symmetrical plants of uniform stature well suited for edgings or borders.

Mixed.....2 oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25; pkt. 5c

Tall or Trailing [18 in. tall or 5 ft. trailing] These climbing or running plants are chiefly of the "Lobbianum" class which produces flowers of better form and larger than the common tall or "Majus" varieties. They are admirably adapted to covering a fence or trellis or to droop over a retaining wall.

Tall Mixed.....¼ lb. 35c; pkt. 5c

Trailing Mixed.....2 oz. 25c; pkt. 10c

Semi-Double

Golden Gleam [15 in. tall or 3 ft. trailing] This was the first double or semi-double Nasturtium to come true from seed. The fragrant golden yellow blossoms, carried on long stems, are attractive as cut flowers, and the somewhat trailing plants are ornamental in any garden. You will be astonished at the wealth of blossoms the plants produce.....Oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Scarlet Gleam [15 in. tall or 3 ft. trailing] This flower is the sister of Golden Gleam. Its semi-double blossoms are similar in size and shape to those of the popular golden Nasturtium. Its color is brilliant scarlet. Some singles among the blossoms...Oz. 30c; pkt. 10c

Gleam Hybrids [15 in. tall or 3 ft. trailing] Hues of salmon, rose, yellow, primrose, and red are some of the colors of these new semi-double Nasturtiums. They are bright, free blooming, and very pretty. Some singles among the blossoms.

Mixed.....2 oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Golden Globe [12 in.] The dwarf, compact form of Golden Gleam, with the same sunny yellow flowers. The small plants are well rounded. Useful for beds or border edging and fine for cut flowers. Deliciously fragrant.....½ oz. 30c; pkt. 10c

NEMESIA [hA] This is an excellent edging plant, not so well known nor so generally used as it should be. The bushy plants send up countless slender stalks crowned with flowers. The blossoms are dainty and fairy-like, something like those of *Schizanthus*, and often the lower part of the flower contrasts in color with the upper part. They may be trimmed back as they fade, and usually they will flower again the same season.

Compacta Blue Gem [8 in.] A striking variety with clear Forget-me-not blue flowers.....⅛ oz. 60c; pkt. 15c

Compacta Triumph Mixed [8 in.] A brilliant blend containing almost every color of the spectrum from deepest red through orange, yellow, and blue to dark purple. Of tidy habit....Pkt. 10c

Grandiflora Suttoni Mixed [12 in.] These plants and flowers are larger than those of *Compacta*, and the plants are slightly more spreading. The lower lobes of the blossoms are often beautifully spotted. The colors are chiefly in warm tones of red, yellow, and orange.....⅛ oz. 60c; pkt. 15c

NICOTIANA [hhA-2 ft.] You will have rare perfume in the garden both morning and evening as well as fine decoration in the border if you plant this airy member of the Tobacco family. The graceful stems, slightly branching, rise above the leaves of vivid green and bear clusters of gay blossoms. The flowers are like long horns with five flaring lobes.

Affinis Hybrids A variety of colors including white, lavender, purple, rose, and red.....½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Pansies for Color as well as for "Thoughts"

NIGELLA (Love-in-a-mist) [hA-18 in.] Soft feathery foliage which partly conceals the blossoms has surrounded this plant with a bit of mystery. The petals form a rosette with toothed edges, in the center of which is a dome-shaped pistil with stamens crooked fantastically above it and a wreath of mossy green fibers around it. The plant will grow from seed sown in the open ground.

Damascena (Miss Jekyll) A lovely variety with cornflower-blue, coquettish flowers on long stems. Oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

OENOTHERA (Evening Primrose) [hB-2½ ft.] A twilight blooming plant. Flowers of brilliant yellow are often three inches across. Clusters of them decorate the tops of upright spikes which are arranged in the form of a candelabra.

Lamarckiana ½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

PAINTED DAISY (See Pyrethrum)

PAINTED TONGUE (See Salpiglossis)

PANSY [hA-8 in.] Gardeners who want Pansies that are really good must choose their seed with unusual care. It takes many years to develop perfect strains and great care to keep them stable. In the several strains which we offer, to suit different uses and different purses, it is our aim to approach the ideal plant. This ideal is robust and compact with handsome foliage. It should bear an abundance of five-petaled flowers of fine velvety texture, circular in outline, on stiff stems.

Steele's Mastodon A vigorous Oregon type, particularly desirable for cutting as the plants are taller and have longer stems. Esteemed in California for bedding. A fine blend for bright effects Pkt. 25c

Large Flowered Incorrectly called "Trimardeau" by many people. The flowers are of good size and shape, superior to the usual English bedding Pansies which normally have smaller and less well formed flowers.

Black An intense velvety jet black.

Emperor William Fine indigo blue with deeper blue center.

Lord Beaconsfield Lower petals purple; upper petals white, flushed lavender.

Purple Rich violet purple.

White Splendid large flowers, glistening pure white.

Yellow A very popular, clear golden yellow.

Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 80c; pkt. 10c

Choice Mixed A special mixture of fine sorts in a wide range of colors, shades, and markings. ¼ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Superb Mixed Bright colors, large flowers, compact plants; a very practical mixture for bedding. pkt. 10c

Maple Leaf Giants This is an entirely distinct type of Pansy. It has the largest flowers and the most vigorous plants we have ever seen. Mixed colors. Pkt. 50c

Swiss Giant or Roggli Within the last few years the blossoms of this strain have been remarkably improved in every way. The plants are compact in habit and they produce immense circular flowers for a long blooming season.

Alpenglow Rich garnet tones with handsome markings.

Berna Deep blue.

Lake of Thun, Ullswater Blue with blotches of much deeper shade.

Rhinegold Golden petals and striking deep brown blotches.

Any one of the above: ⅙ oz. \$1.00; pkt. 50c

Mixed A collection of the richest colors and markings known in Pansies ⅙ oz. 60c; pkt. 25c

Geneva Super Giants Our own reselection of the Swiss Giant or Roggli type. Mammoth flowers of heavy texture, long stems, and unequalled colors. Pkt. 50c

PASSIFLORA (Passion Flower) [tP-15 ft.] In the mild climate of our Southern States and in parts of California, this climber is of rapid luxuriant growth and quite hardy. In northern latitudes it is a pretty vine for growing in a pot indoors, or for setting out in a sunny spot with southern exposure in summer to be trained on strings or a trellis. The five-lobed pointed leaves are graceful and of a rich dark green. They make a good background for the curiously formed flowers around which centers an interesting American legend. Each flower, about two inches across, is a ten-pointed star with a central fringed ruff and elaborate pistil and stamens. The blossoms are delicate sky blue.

Coerulea Grandiflora, Southern Beauty Pkt. 10c

PASSION FLOWER (See Passiflora)

PELARGONIUM (See Geranium)

PERIWINKLE (See Vinca)

PERENNIAL SWEET PEA (See Lathyrus)

PENTSTEMON (Beard Tongue) [hP-2 ft.] Though a perennial, this plant will bloom freely the first season if started early inside and transplanted outdoors when the Tulips have passed. The plants produce numerous upright stalks, with little tendency to become ragged in appearance; they possess shiny green leaves and bear large spikes of gayly colored tubular flowers. The blossoms with their flaring lobes come in a wide range of colors, and their light colored throats are often beautifully spotted. A continuity of bloom is maintained during a long period.

Gloxinoides Mixed ⅙ oz. 50c; pkt. 15c



Many flowers of the Maple Leaf Giant strain are as large or larger than this one.

Grow Rainbows



Hybrida Petunias are not so large flowered as some of the other varieties, but their profusion of bloom gives a wonderful effect. This border is edged with dainty *Alyssum procumbens*.

PETUNIA [hA] What flowers succeed under more unfavorable conditions than Petunias? And what flowers lend themselves to more uses? When massed in beds they truly form "a sea of color." As low border plants they are kaleidoscopic in their shades and tints. In window boxes or overhanging a terrace wall they are brilliant trailers. They make good house plants too, the fringed and double flowering varieties supplying magnificent blossoms. These low-spreading plants with their trumpet flowers love the sunshine, they often bloom within two months after seed is sown, and when frost comes they will still be making a brave display.

Hybrida [2 ft.] Bushy plants of great value for massing in beds or grouping in the border to replace early spring flowers. While the single flowers are not particularly large, their great number makes a gorgeous show.

Large Flowered:

Flaming Velvet An improved Crimson King. Flowers larger, brighter, and richer, but varying somewhat in color.

Rose King Improved Deep clear rose pink. Flowers large and plentiful. (Our 1936 introduction.)

Each of the above: Pkt. 25c

White King A very showy clear, snow-white. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 5c

Regular Size:

Blue King Quite unusual in color, royal blue.

Crimson King Almost a pure crimson.

Howard's Star Crimson with pure white star.

Rose King Deep rose with a light throat.

Violet King A rich deep violet of velvety substance.

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

Superb Mixed..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Choice Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 5c

Nana Erecta [14 in.] As an edging, or for dotting the front of a border, these low growers with their dainty petite single blossoms are superb. The plants bear bountifully.

Celestial Rose Flowers of deeper pink than Rosy Morn and plants more evenly compact..... Pkt. 25c

Dwarf Rose Bedder Our new introduction. Compact plants bear a multitude of bright rose-colored blossoms with golden throats. Fine for the border or window box. (See page 41 for further description.)..... Pkt. 15c

Heavenly Blue An excellent silvery, sky-blue.

Rose of Heaven Bright rose.

Rosy Morn Rosy pink with large white throat.

Each of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 70c; pkt. 15c

Giant Ruffled and Fringed [14 in.] These single blossoms are immense. Because of the vigor that goes into the blossoms, the plants themselves are often relatively small. The flowers are all gracefully fringed or ruffled at the flaring edge of their trumpets. They come in colors that are rich and gorgeous and are usually delicately veined inside their wide open throats.

Theodosia Soft rosy pink with veined yellow throat.... Pkt. 50c

Mixed..... Pkt. 25c

Balcony or Trailing [15 in.] To droop over the edge of a window box or to overhang a terrace, these are the best Petunias to select. They differ from the bushy varieties by producing longer, more spreading plants. In their several colors the single flowers are very gay, either alone or in combination. Larger flowered than the Hybrida type.

Blue Deep violet blue.

Rose Vivid rosy pink.

White Satin white.

Mixed

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 55c; pkt. 15c

Giants of California Mixed [13 in.] The largest single Petunias known. Many are charmingly frilled; some have plain wavy edges in a wide range of colors; all have beautifully veined interiors.

..... Pkt. 25c

Dwarf Giants of California Mixed [10 in.] These flowers are very large and open-throated, and they come in a wide range of colors. The plants are compact in habit. They are more suitable for window box or pot plants than for garden use..... Pkt. 50c

Maximum Double Fringed (All Double) Practically 100 per cent double and mostly giant flowered in our trials.

Mixed [12 in.]..... Pkt. 75c

Dwarf Mixed [10 in.]..... Pkt. \$1.25

World Beauty A dwarf all-double variety. Rose pink... Pkt. \$1.50

PHACELIA [hA-8 in.] Blue flowering plants are always welcome. This low-growing sort is a desirable plant for edgings and for rock gardens. It is compact, has rich green foliage, and bears a wealth of spreading bell-shaped flowers in clusters. In color they are a vivid gentian blue relieved at the throats by prominent white anthers. They are among the earliest of annual bloomers and last throughout the summer.

Campanularia..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

PHEASANT'S EYE (See Adonis)

in your garden with Petunias and Phlox



Rose King Improved received an award of "Special Mention" in the 1936 All-America Selections.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI [hA] Early Texas settlers were delighted with the wild Phlox that made the landscape vivid with color. By selection and breeding, these American wild flowers have become more regular and compact in habit, the blossoms have become larger and better in shape, and the clusters more dense and symmetrical. Today the plants bear many broad clusters of large five-petaled flowers. For variety of bright fresh colorings they are unequalled, and they flower freely during the entire summer.

- Large Flowering** [12 in.] Unexcelled for profusion of bloom and well blended in a wide range of brilliant colors.
- | | | |
|---------------|--------------------|--------|
| Chamois Rose | Scarlet | White |
| Maroon | Scarlet, White Eye | Yellow |
| Pink (Carnea) | Violet | Mixed |
- Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 40c; Pkt. 10c
- Dwarf** [9 in.] A beautiful range of gay and soft colors.
- | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|
| Pink | Violet | Yellow |
| Scarlet | White | Mixed |
- Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c
- Star Mixed** The petals of these flowers have fringed or toothed edges, darker centers, and margins of a different shade, giving them the appearance of twinkling stars. Otherwise, they are similar to the large flowering kinds..... ¼ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

PHYSALIS (Chinese Lantern) [hP-18 in.] Suggestive of the Orient are the orange red colors of this Japanese plant. The flaming lanterns are unique in form. Ranged as they are along stiff stems they are effective for winter decoration in the house. Either with silvery Lunaria or with perennial Baby's Breath (*Gypsophila paniculata*), they are of special beauty. Pods do not usually develop until the second year, but the small yellow and brown flowers are unobtrusively pleasing, and *Physalis* is a valuable addition to any perennial border. The plants grow easily from seed and tend to self-sow.

Francheti..... ¼ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

PHYSOSTEGIA (False Dragon Head) [hP-3 ft.] In midsummer when hardy borders often lack bloom, this perennial comes into flower. From the spreading roots rise many erect, slender, wand-like stems decorated with narrow pointed leaves. Terminally they carry tapering floral spikes 6 to 8 inches long, bearing rows of small tubular blossoms set on four sides of the stem. The individual florets slightly resemble the Snapdragon and are a delightful shade of rosy lilac. An effective border plant and desirable for cutting.

Virginica..... ⅛ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

- PIN CUSHION FLOWER (See *Scabiosa*)
- PINKS (See *Dianthus*)
- PIQUERIA TRINERVA (See *Stevia*)



The lovely annual, *Phlox drummondii*, comes in a riot of shades and hues.

Gay Poppies to Delight you

PLATYCODON (Japanese Bell Flower) [hP-18 in.] Just before opening, the buds of this summer-blooming plant look like small balloons. When expanded, the pointed lobes of the bells are slightly recurved resembling lilies. Their color is a deep blue with a sparkling sheen. It is excellent in the permanent border or in a semi-shaded rock garden where the color becomes more intense.

Grandiflora Blue.....Pkt. 10c

POLYANTHUS (See Primula)



When you have once enjoyed brilliant Iceland Poppies in your garden, you will want them popping up every year.

POPPY Every child and every grown-up knows and loves poppies and associates them with summer. What a glorious riot of color they bring, with almost every shade of the rainbow available in the wide range of varieties! There are double and single blossoms, and both are delicate in texture and graceful in form. As a rule, the individual flowers do not last long, but others follow in rapid succession to replace them, and the gay show goes on.

Shirley [hA-18 in.] This delightful group sprang originally from the common European field poppy, which everyone knows as the Flanders Field Poppy of the World War. The plants with their deeply cut foliage, slender hairy stems, and silky petaled blossoms, often fluted, present a delicate airy picture as they nod in the slightest breeze.

American Legion A single poppy of dazzling scarlet with white cross at center. An improved Flanders Poppy..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c

Single Mixed A superb blend of this beautiful type of Poppy ranging in color from pure white through tones of salmon, pink, and rose to brightest carmine-red.....Oz. 40c

Double Pink Shades Charming double and semi-double flowers in several shades of pink..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c
Pkts. 10c each

Tall Somniferum [hA-3 ft.] It is to this class that the Opium Poppy of the Orient belongs, but we do not handle the seed of that particular variety. These robust plants are of imposing stature, carry an abundance of thick wide leaves, and bear large flowers on stout stems.

Single Mixed A varied collection of single deeply cupped flowers, many with fringed petals.

Double Carnation Flowered Mixed Perfectly double, globular flowers with fringed petals in many brilliant colors.

Double Peony Flowered Mixed Bold double ball-shaped blooms, plain edged petals, resembling the Peony in form.

Any one of the above: Pkt. 10c

Double Choice Mixed A wide selection of vivid colors chosen from the Carnation and Peony types.....Oz. 30c; pkt. 5c

Nudicaule (Iceland Poppy) [hP-R-18 in.] This hardy Poppy slightly resembles the delicately formed annual Shirley. However, the plants are somewhat different in habit and produce many shades of yellow and orange. At its base each plant forms a neat tuft of finely cut leaves above which rise bare wiry stems holding cup-shaped single flowers. Iceland Poppies are valuable in a hardy border or in a permanent rock garden, and when in bud they are desirable for cutting.

Coonara Pink Hybrids Clear shades, from pale pastels to deep rose. An Australian variety of great beauty. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; pkt. 15c

Sunbeam Since it is more thrifty, with finer stems and handsomer flowers, this is an improvement over the original Iceland strain. The plants will produce flowers the first season from seed sown early, and the blossoms are unequalled for cutting.

Orange **White** **Yellow**

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; pkt. 15c

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Oriente [hP-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.] These are the royal members of the Poppy family. They are majestic in all their characteristics, have magnificent foliage, sturdy stems, huge cup-shaped flowers with crinkled petals, and large decorative pods. In the herbaceous border they form a gorgeous picture.

Red Glowing scarlet with bases of petals bluish black.

Hybrids A splendid collection mostly red, with some white, rose, lavender, orange, and crimson.

Each of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c



Portulaca makes a brilliant carpet for a sun-beaten spot where a ground cover is needed.

Double Mixed produces a large percentage of blossoms like little double roses.

POOR MAN'S ORCHID (See Schizanthus)

PORTULACA (Moss Rose) [hA-6 in.] This garden gem will thrive in a dry sunny spot where most other flowering plants would die of thirst. It is of spreading habit with fleshy stems, light green in color and often tinged with red. Small needle leaves give it a mossy appearance. The glossy cup-shaped single blossoms and rose-like double flowers about one inch across cover the plants and create a dazzling display of color throughout the summer.

Single This large flowering type with gay single flowers is very satisfactory.

Scarlet

White

Yellow

Pkts. 10c each

Mixed..... ½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Double Mixed Sometimes called "Bed of Roses." A choice blend which, while never entirely fixed, will produce a large percentage of doubles..... ¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

POT MARIGOLD (See Calendula)

PRIMROSE (See Primula and Oenothera)

PUERARIA, Thunbergiana (See Kudzu Vine)

PYRETHRUM This plant is cousin to the Chrysanthemum and Matricaria and should play an important part in many a well-planned garden. We list handsome flowering varieties charming in the hardy border and useful for bouquets.

Roseum (Painted Daisy) [hP-2 ft.] Though unfamiliar to many gardeners here, this hardy Persian Daisy has long been a favorite in European gardens. We whole-heartedly recommend it. The plants are erect growing, consisting of upright slender stalks adorned with fern-like leaves and carrying fine terminal blossoms.

Single Mixed Radiating petals in many tones of rose and red about a golden center..... ¼ oz. 65c; pkt. 10c

Double Mixed A fine percentage of fully double or crested flowers in shades of salmon, rose, crimson, and pure white..... Pkt. 25c

PRIMULA (Primrose) Certain varieties of this plant are tender while others are hardy and give fine satisfaction in the open ground, preferably in rich soil and partial shade.

Malacoides (Baby Primrose) [tP-16 in.] A favorite for growing outdoors in mild climates and one of the best Primroses for potting. Clusters of dainty lilac blossoms on long stems..... Pkt. 15c

Hardy Varieties [hP-R-6 in.] In early spring these Primroses produce handsome rosettes of leaves from the centers of which rise lovely velvety flowers in a rich assortment of colors. They delight in a rich soil but do best in partial shade. They are treasures in a rock garden or in a low permanent border.

Auricula Clusters of fragrant flowers in shades of fawn, brown, and maroon with enveloping leaves..... Pkt. 25c

Veris Mixed (Polyanthus) Each stalk of this "Bunch Primrose" carries several flowers in a thick rounded cluster. Colors are purple, orange, and crimson. Pkt. 15c

RANUNCULUS (Buttercup) [hP-R-10 in.] This charming member of the Buttercup family bears large semi-double flowers, sometimes two inches across. Above the compact plants, the lovely blossoms are borne on erect stems. The colors, in shades of yellow, orange, and red, are very attractive in the hardy border during the late spring and early summer.

Asiaticus..... ¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

RHODANTHE (Everlasting) [hA-12 in.] One of the most charming and graceful of the straw flowers. The plants are delicate in form, and many slender stalks ringed with light green clasping leaves carry numerous attractive blossoms. These look like drooping bells until they are fully expanded, when the outer petals form broad, starry discs exposing golden centers. In the open they are highly decorative, and they make good winter bouquets when dried slowly in a cool place.

Maculata White Dainty flowers with clear white petals.

Maculata Rose Beautiful bright rose petals.

Mixed Blossoms appear in shades of white, pink, and rose. Any one of the above: ½ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

It's Fascinating

▲ ▲ ▲ to grow your own perennials.
Have you sent for our folder,
"Starting Perennials from Seed"?

Like Colorful Bouquets in winter?



Salpiglossis is especially good among white flowers with plenty of foliage.

RICINUS (Castor Bean) [tP] When quick shrub effects for temporary backgrounds or screens are needed, these tall tree-like plants are excellent. Their growth in a single season is remarkable. The broad leaves are palm-shaped and beautifully lobed, and the long spikes of seed pods are scarlet or green. They should be used as an annual in cold sections. Because they grow so rapidly, they require rich soil and plenty of water.

Zanzibariensis [10 ft.] This hybrid sort is wonderfully vigorous, bearing huge leaves often 2 feet across and ranging in color from brilliant green to lustrous bronze.

Mixed [8 ft.] A desirable mixture of many fine varieties.
Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; pkt. 10c

ROCK CRESS (See Arabis)

RUDBECKIA (Cone Flower) [hA-2 ft.] In pioneer days this was a familiar American wild flower of the prairies and the Southwest. Now the dignified descendants of this plant with their striking blossoms adorn many a home garden or shrubby foreground. The brown centers are cone-shaped, and they are surrounded by golden petals flecked velvety brown at the base.

Bicolor Superba..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

SAPONARIA (Soapwort, Bouncing Bet) [hA-6 in.] This satisfactory edging plant can be used as an attractive temporary filler among the permanent plants in a rock garden or in the front of the border. The dense foliage is bright green, and the blossoms are gay rosy scarlet.

Multiflora Compacta Red..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

SALVIA (Flowering Sage) Unrivalled for its dazzling color, Scarlet Sage maintains its popularity from year to year. The dense dark green foliage forms a fine background for the countless spikes of tubular florets. The blue varieties are less showy, but for beauty of coloring or as cut flowers they are very desirable. Although Salvias are perennial and will live on in a mild climate, they should be treated as annuals and will bloom readily the first season if started early indoors.

Early Bonfire [tP-18 in.] An early type of Scarlet Sage; rather dwarf, but it grows evenly and bears a wealth of blossoms.
..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; pkt. 10c

Harbinger (Improved Strain) [tP-1 ft.] The earliest Scarlet Salvia; plants are compact and covered with blossoms.....Pkt. 25c

Splendens [tP-2 ft.] This vigorous Scarlet Sage is a large flowered, early strain..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; pkt. 10c

Patens [tP-18 in.] One of the finest indigo blue flowers known, less branching than other varieties but attractive in the mixed border.....Pkt. 15c

Farinacea, Blue Bedder [hhP-3 ft.] Above a dense tuft of leaves rise tall slender spikes ringed at intervals with small tubular light blue florets dusted with a powdery bloom. Desirable for cutting.....Pkt. 15c

SAND VERBENA (See Abronia)

SALPIGLOSSIS (Painted Tongue) Large Flowered [hA-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.] For delicate grace, richness of coloring, and velvety texture, the regal Salpiglossis has practically no equal. From a low base of leaves rise slender wiry stalks which bear one or more large lily-like flowers in a magnificent range of colors. The gold veining of their deep throats is often pronounced and adds to their beauty. It is a great favorite in the open and for cutting.

Blue and Gold

Purple and Gold

Brown and Gold

Rose and Gold

Crimson

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Superb Mixed..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

SCARLET FLAX (See Linum)

SCABIOSA (Pin Cushion Flower) Garden enthusiasts for many generations have been fascinated by the different members of this flower family. Our selections comprise the most decorative varieties of the annual and perennial types. All are very satisfying while growing in the open and make desirable flowers for bouquets.

Large Flowered Double (Mourning Bride) [hA-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.] One of the most popular of the easily grown annuals for cutting because of the long, wiry stems. It also makes attractive groupings in the garden, especially when planted with annual Gypsophila. The stamens are light in color and in contrast with the petals look like pins stuck into a cushion. There are few deeper colors among the annuals than the dark maroon variety, from which the flower gets its name—Mourning Bride.

Ageratum Blue

Red

Maroon

Rose

Peach Blossom

Yellow

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; pkt. 10c

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 5c

Caucasica [hP-2 ft.] This variety resembles annual Scabiosa except that the flower is made up of a group of shortened center florets surrounded by a row of fluffy petals; the annual has petals of nearly all the same length. The leaves are not cut like those of the annual. With its long graceful wiry stems Caucasica is attractive in the perennial border. It blooms for a long time through the summer.

Lavender Blue A beautiful shade.....Pkt. 15c

Columbaria [hP-18 in.] This is a South African form closely related to the Caucasica type. In habit it is more dwarf and somewhat more spreading and is graced with finely cut foliage. The flowers average 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, and the fluted florets form dense heads. The stems are long and slender, splendid for cutting.

Lavender Rich mauve tone.

Pink Deep rosy pink.

Pkts. 15c each

Plant Everlastings!



The dainty flowers of *Statice sinuata* are surprisingly attractive either in summer or winter bouquets.

SEDUM (Stone Crop) [hP-R-3 in.] In semi-arid spots, in crevices of walls, and in rock gardens this low tufted plant thrives admirably. At first a multitude of stalks spread from the base of the plant, then finally stand erect and are covered with tiny light green fleshy leaves. In early summer this mossy growth is blanketed with small star-shaped blossoms of golden yellow.

Acre (Golden Moss).....Pkt. 25c

SIBERIAN WALLFLOWER (See Cheiranthus)

SNAPDRAGON (See Antirrhinum)

SNEEZEWORD (See Achillea, Helenium)

SNOW-IN-SUMMER (See Cerastium)

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN (See Euphorbia)

SOAPWORT (See Saponaria)

SPIDER PLANT (See Cleome)

ST. PETER'S PENNY (See Lunaria)

STATICE (Everlasting) (Sea Lavender) [hA-2 ft.] This Everlasting of unusual beauty is often seen in florists' shops. It is easily grown and can grace the home garden border as well as furnish fine cut flowers either in the green or dried state. The plants thrive in a sunny location where the soil is quite poor, and they need only a minimum of moisture.

Sinuata This type forms a low rosette of Dandelion-like leaves from which rise several stiff, angular stalks. These branch toward the tops and bear dense groups of blossoms in graduated rows along their curving tips. They are surprisingly dainty and interesting.

Rose A fine bright rose **White** Good clear white

True Blue Dark with white eye **Yellow** (Bonduelli)

Mixed A choice variety of colors

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Suworowi (Rat Tail) Distinct, Russian sort with base of broad curled leaves and stalks producing many long, tail-like spikes of densely clustered rosy blossoms.....Pkt. 10c

STEVIA [tP-2 ft.] To mix with more colorful blossoms in bouquets, Stevia is one of the best of the small flowering plants. Slender stalks carry toothed leaves of light green and bear quantities of tiny clear white blossoms faintly scented. Botanically this is "Piqueria Trinerva." Although it is hardy in a mild climate, it flowers so promptly after sowing that it should be used as an annual.

Serrata, White.....Pkt. 10c

STONE CROP (See Sedum)

STRAW FLOWERS (See Acroclinium, Globe Amaranth, Helichrysum, Rhodanthe, Statice, Xeranthemum)

SUMMER CYPRESS (See Kochia)

SUMMER FORGET-ME-NOT (See Anchusa)

SUMMER LILAC (See Buddleia)

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN [hA-10 ft.] Brilliant sprays of scarlet pea-shaped blossoms decorate this rapid growing pole or runner Bean. The large leaves form a dense mat of foliage. Following the vivid flowers, the plant bears long pods of superior flavor although somewhat stringy, and when more mature it produces green shell beans excellent for table use (see p. 8).....Lb. 40c; pkt. 5c

SCHIZANTHUS (Poor Man's Orchid) [hA-18 in.] Myriads of dainty blossoms like butterflies or tiny orchids crowd these delightful plants. In the garden or for pot culture they make very effective growth. The seed germinates readily, and the plants start flowering within a few weeks. They are fine for picking.

Dr. Badger's Strain of Hybrids A beautiful collection of large flowered hybrids with dainty markings, chiefly in the lighter tones or pastel shades..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Retusus Mixed A relatively brilliant type in shades of crimson, blue, and purple, with vivid golden blotches..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; pkt. 10c

SEA LAVENDER (See Statice)

SEA PINK (See Armeria)

SENSITIVE PLANT (See Mimosa)

SHASTA DAISY (Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum) [hP-2 ft.] To Luther Burbank we owe much for the glorification of our common field Daisy. It is a hardy plant bearing large white, single blooms with handsome yellow centers. They are valuable for border decoration and especially pleasing in bouquets. If the early buds are pinched back, the mass of foliage will be improved while the later flowers will be materially increased in size.

Hybridum Maximum A fine floriferous sort with large flowers, long seasoned..... $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Hybridum Maximum Alaska Somewhat later in blooming, but the flowers are of extra large size.....Pkt. 15c



Sedum acre with its refreshing foliage and starry yellow blossoms is the very "backbone" of the rock garden.

Sunflowers bold and striking;

STOCK, Double In this class of Gilliflowers the gardener is assured of a delightful perfume. Combined with this pleasing attribute the plants are of neat habit, carrying velvety light green or lustrous bright green foliage and bearing handsome spikes of double rosette-like blossoms on fine stems. Vivid tones and soft shades of color to suit every taste are available. Only single flowered Stocks bear seeds, so no double strain can be reproduced without a small percentage of singles. Our seeds will supply a very large proportion of true doubles.

Dwarf Ten Weeks [hA-12 in.] Dwarf compact plants, excellent for edgings or low beds. They often do well in sections where plants of the later types cannot be grown.

Bright Pink
Canary Yellow

Crimson
Lavender
White

Mauve
Purple

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; pkt. 5c

Beauty of Nice [hA-16 in.] Developed on the French Riviera. It follows the Ten Weeks class in season of bloom. The plants are pyramidal in shape branching above the base. Excellent for bedding and for cutting.

Canary Yellow
Chamois (Aurora)
Crimson
Lavender

Light Pink
Mauve
Old Rose
Purple

Rose Pink
Salmon King
White

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Giant Imperial [hA-2 ft.] Long stems and imposing spikes of large flowers make this the outstanding variety for florists. It is about as early as Beauty of Nice and resembles it in habit, except that the plant is somewhat less spreading and considerably taller. "Pure line" breeding has made our strains unsurpassed in percentage of doubles. Either for greenhouse or garden they are excellent.

Antique Copper
Chamois
Crimson

Golden Rose
Lavender
Mauve
Old Rose

Rose
Salmon Rose
White (Santa Maria)
Yellow (Golden Ball)

Dark Purple (Elk's Pride)

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 65c; pkt. 15c

Mixed..... $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Giant Winter (Brompton) [hhB-2 ft.] A later blooming, branching plant which produces huge spikes. For use in the open it is valuable only in mild climates. In Northern latitudes, it must be taken inside at the approach of killing frosts.

Egyptian (Soft Rose)

Mixed

Pkts. 15c each

SUNFLOWER (Helianthus) [hA] These flowers need to be bathed in sunlight if they are to thrive. Except in the miniature type, each plant has a single robust stalk, sometimes forked near the top, clothed with large heart-shaped leaves, and bearing large circular flower heads. Admirably adapted for backgrounds or tall divisions.

Single Red and Gold [5 ft.] These hybrids resemble the Gaillardia in coloring and produce large single flowers with deep red centers and petals in crimson and yellow..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; pkt. 10c

Single Stella [3 ft.] A bushy, branching plant. It bears single flowers 3 inches across on long stems. The yellow petals surround a small dark disc..... $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; pkt. 10c

Double Golden Globe [6 ft.] Countless quilled petals forming a solid hemispherical head of bright yellow color..... Oz. 45c; pkt. 5c

SWAN RIVER DAISY (See Brachycome)

SWEET PEAS

For fifty years Sweet Peas have been one of our specialties. The first Sweet Pea novelty to be offered in the United States was Blanche Ferry. Its initial appearance was in our catalogue of 1889. Since its introduction it has been popular in three forms, first as a Grandiflora, then as an Extra Early or Earliest of All, and later as a Spencer.

Sweet Peas are relatively hardy. They may be planted very early in spring or late in the fall. They do best in well fertilized soil, and they need considerable watering on warm days when evaporation is likely to be high. As soon as the vines are four inches tall, they need support. It is also of great importance to give the plants plenty of room, thinning them to not less than six inches apart.

LATE SPENCER

This class is thrifty and vigorous. The vines are branching, sending out shoots from the base and carrying an abundance of foliage. The flowers are large, with upright standards delicately waved or frilled and with graceful wings. Wherever the climate assures rather cool nights and days that are not extremely hot, this type will flourish to perfection.



Stella is a dainty relative of the old-fashioned Sunflower.

Sweet Peas, Late Spencer

BLUE

	Pkt.	Oz.
Amethyst Clear, medium blue, with very little purple...	10c	30c
Capri (Morse 1936) The best light blue we know of. Lovely with pink. Long stems; vigorous vines.....	10c	30c

Flagship (Morse 1937) Deep navy blue. Large flowers. Silver Medal, Scottish Sweet Pea Society, 1936...	25c	...
Gleneagles Lavender blue, slightly deeper at center.	10c	30c

CERISE and ROSE CERISE

Adonis Bright rose-cerise.....	10c	30c
Charming A bright rosy cerise. Fine bold flowers beautifully waved.....	10c	30c
Mrs. A. Searles Rich cerise, bordering on soft oriental red. Strong growing. Large blooms.....	10c	30c
Smiles (Morse 1933) A really distinct shade—glistening salmon, shaded shrimp pink. Vigorous and perfectly resistant to the sun.....	10c	30c
Sentinel (Morse 1935) Glowing deep salmon-rose on cream. Robust and large flowered.....	10c	30c

Sweet Peas and Stocks of many hues

CORAL		Pkt.	Oz.	Vanity (Morse 1935) Deep geranium pink flushed with salmon on a light cream ground. Exquisite. It does not burn in brightest sun.....		Pkt.	Oz.
Debutante (Morse 1932)	Coral, subtly shaded with salmon or peach pink. Long succession of blooms.....	10c	30c			10c	30c
Personality (Morse 1937)	Exquisite coral salmon pink. A flower of outstanding charm and individuality. Does not burn in bright sunshine.....	25c	...	PINK—Rose Pink			
CREAM				Ecstasy (Morse 1934)	An appealing shade of blush pink, —a great favorite. Very large and strong growing..	10c	30c
Majestic Cream	A deep rich cream shade. Excellent flowers, gracefully waved.....	10c	30c	Lullaby (Morse 1936)	Charming shade of light rose pink, a fine companion to our wonderful blush pink, Ecstasy. A strong grower. Award of Merit, National Sweet Pea Society, 1934.....	10c	30c
Mastercream (Morse 1934)	Deep cream without a trace of pink. Black seeded. Flowers duplexed, large, and beautifully frilled.....	10c	30c	Mayfair	Salmon pink on white ground. Strong growth and long stems.....	10c	30c
What Joy	Primrose, shading to cream. Charming, and so far the nearest approach to a true yellow.....	10c	30c	Pinkie (Morse 1928)	Rich rose pink. Extra vigorous. Universally accepted as the largest flowering and finest of its class.....	5c	...
CRIMSON				Pinnacle (Morse 1935)	The deepest rose pink Sweet Pea yet introduced. The color sparkles with life. The flowers are ideally placed on long stout stems and have remarkable keeping quality.....	10c	30c
Honour	Rich crimson. Beautifully waved blossoms....	10c	30c	Stylist (Morse 1936)	The boldness of these flowers as well as their clear, deep rose pink color attracts favorable attention. Salmon-flushed. Delightful.....	10c	30c
Red Boy (Morse 1933)	Pure crimson, deep and rich. Enormous flowers in fours on long stems.....	10c	30c	PURPLE			
Sybil Henshaw	Glowing blood-red.....	10c	30c	Olympia	Royal purple, deep and rich. Large waved flowers, strong vines, and glorious color make this the standard purple Sweet Pea.....	10c	30c
LAVENDER and MAUVE				ROSE—Carmine Rose			
Ambition	Deep lavender. Large-flowered, strong growing, and fragrant. Long stems.....	10c	30c	Brilliant Rose	Warm Tyrian rose. A distinct and striking color.....	10c	30c
Chieftain	Pure satiny mauve. The flowers are large and plentiful, stems long, vines robust.....	10c	30c	Damask Rose	A large, well-formed flower of bright rose carmine.....	10c	30c
Powerscourt	Clear lavender. A standard variety.....	5c	...	Doreen (Morse 1925)	Bright carmine. Unusually vigorous, bearing many large blossoms, normally in fours.	10c	30c
MAROON				SCARLET			
The Sultan	Deepest maroon, with a trace of violet.....	10c	30c	Grand Slam (Morse 1936)	For those who like brilliant colors this sparkling flower will have a great appeal. It's bright scarlet cerise, shaded orange. Does not burn in the sunshine.....	10c	30c
Warrior	Rich ox-blood maroon, with sparkling sheen...	10c	30c	Life (Morse 1937)	Salmon shading makes the scarlet cerise of this flower unusually brilliant and sparkling. Does not burn in strong sunshine.....	25c	...
ORANGE				Welcome (Morse 1932)	The most dazzling of all scarlets.	10c	30c
"Require Shading Against Sunburn"				WHITE			
Celebrity (Morse 1931)	Brilliant orange. Unsurpassed in this color class for vigor, size of flowers, and long stems. Gorgeous under artificial light.....	10c	30c	Avalanche	Glistening pure white. Large, beautifully frilled flowers.....	10c	30c
Tangerine Improved	Rich salmon orange. A favorite, but less brilliant and vigorous than Celebrity.....	10c	30c	Bridal Veil (Morse 1937)	The first real white sweet pea without a trace of blush. Received Gold Medal Award Scottish Sweet Pea Society, 1935.....	25c	...
PICOTEE				Kames	Pure white. Very large flowered; strong growing; black seeded.....	10c	30c
Sunkist (Morse 1928)	Clear cream, edged pink. The edging is clearly defined on the large well waved blossoms.....	10c	30c	Superb Mixed	This mixture has unusual richness and brilliancy. It contains the finest named sorts..... ¼ lb. 75c; oz. 25c; pkt. 10c		
Youth (Morse 1924)	Pure white, edged soft pink. One of the largest flowered and most vigorous of all Sweet Peas. Fragrant.....	10c	30c	Sweet Peas, Choice Mixed.....	¼ lb. 60c; pkt. 5c		
PINK—Cream Pink				<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"> <p>American Quintet Collection Here's extraordinary value for you! A group of five recent Morse introductions of unusual merit and distinction: Pinkie, Capri, Ecstasy, Welcome, and Youth..... Each set of five 40c</p> <p>1937 Collection Ten beautiful varieties in a splendid range of colors: Grand Slam, Doreen, Lullaby, Gleneagles, Kames, Smiles, Mastercream, Olympia, Powerscourt, Red Boy..... Each set of ten 75c</p> </div>			
Affection (Morse 1937)	Dainty coral pink on cream ground. Very pretty alone or combined with other varieties.....	25c	...				
Cissie	Light cream pink.....	10c	30c				
Magnet	Rich cream pink.....	10c	30c				
Mary Pickford (Morse 1926)	Blossoms large, well waved, and sometimes duplexed.....	10c	30c				
Rapture (Morse 1935)	Lovely, deep, clear rose pink on deep cream ground. The vines are vigorous and bear four-blossomed sprays abundantly.....	10c	30c				
Simplicity (Morse 1937)	Strikingly beautiful new shade of deep chamois pink on cream ground. Sure to be a favorite.....	25c	...				



Unusually long stems and large flowers are characteristics of both our
Early and Late Flowering Sweet Peas.

EARLY FLOWERING SPENCER

This group of Sweet Peas deserves more attention from home gardeners who may have been disappointed in growing the later varieties. They come into bloom from three to four weeks earlier, and for that reason they should be well in flower before the summer droughts arrive. The vines have a long blooming season, and where nights are cool they will continue to bear for months. They are less branching than those of the late Spencers, but the blossoms are equally large, beautifully waved, and are carried on long stems. They are ideal for late fall planting where the winters are mild.

Early Flowering Spencer has also earned marked recognition from a great many commercial growers for forcing under glass.

BLUE		Pkt.	Oz.
Early Blue Bird	Pure violet blue. Long stemmed, waved flowers. Has been popular for many seasons.....	10c	50c
Early Marine (Morse 1930)	The clearest true blue of all Sweet Peas. Extremely vigorous. Huge flowers....	10c	50c
Early Mariner (Morse 1937)	Clear marine blue with scarcely a hint of mauve. One of the best of the blues. Award of Merit, Dutch Horticultural Society, 1936..	25c	...
CERISE or CHERRY			
Early Apollo (Morse 1931)	Soft salmon cerise. Strong growing; extra long stemmed; fine bold flowers.....	10c	50c
Early Pride (Morse 1932)	Deep cerise, tinged with scarlet.....	10c	50c
Early Sunray (Morse 1930)	Bright glowing cerise with salmon sheen. Vigorous grower, extra long stemmed, glistening under electric light.....	10c	50c

Select some Flowers

CREAM		Pkt.	Oz.
Early Oriental (Morse 1929)	Clear deep cream. A vigorous, long-stemmed sort bearing exceedingly waved, often duplexed flowers. Black seeded.....	10c	50c
CRIMSON and ROSE CRIMSON			
Early American Beauty (Morse 1933)	A superb variety which resembles its namesake, American Beauty Rose, in its glowing crimson color and great length of stem. It is very vigorous, the blossoms are huge, and four-flowered sprays are common.....	10c	50c
Early Redwood (Morse 1936)	Deep bright rich crimson. Strong growing. Especially fine for home gardens and sure to be popular.....	10c	50c
LAVENDER and MAUVE			
Early Harmony (Morse 1921)	Clear lavender. Has enjoyed a wonderful popularity due to its vigorous habit, big flowers, and fine color.....	10c	50c
Early Memory (Morse 1935)	The clear rosy lavender of this flower is perfect for blending with pink shades. The vigorous vines bear a heavy and continuous crop of long-stemmed large flowers. We forecast it as the leading lavender of the future.....	10c	50c
Early Triumph (Morse 1936)	A beautiful clear soft shade of lilac mauve, without a tinge of purple or blue. A real "triumph," and greatly admired. Certificate of Merit, Chicago Commercial Flower Growers, 1935..	10c	50c
ORANGE			
"Require Shading Against Sunburn"			
Early Burpee's Orange	A light orange. Pretty under artificial light.....	10c	50c
Early Fortyniner (Morse 1931)	Glowing rich orange. Unusually vigorous and long stemmed with striking frilled flowers.....	10c	50c
PINK—Cream Pink			
Early Attraction (Morse 1934)	Clear bright salmon pink on a light cream ground. More vigorous and longer stemmed than the popular Spring-song.....	10c	50c
Early Boon (Morse 1936)	Glorious deep salmon pink on light cream ground. Received Certificate of Merit, Chicago Commercial Flower Growers, 1935.....	10c	50c
Early Chime (Morse 1936)	A new and fascinating shade of light salmon pink on cream ground. Unusually large. Everyone is enthusiastic about this distinctive flower.....	10c	50c
Early Emblem (Morse 1937)	Bright salmon cream-pink. Outstanding for unusually long stems. Award of Merit, Dutch Horticultural Society, 1936.....	25c	...
Early Monterey (Morse 1935)	An unusually large flower of glowing geranium pink, flushed salmon. Awarded Certificate of Merit at the 1934 Flower Show in New York.....	10c	50c
PINK—Rose Pink			
Early Ball's Rose	Rich rose pink, holds its color well...	10c	50c
Early Giant Rose (Morse 1927)	Warm rose pink. For extreme size of flower, splendid form, and beautiful waving we recommend this variety.....	10c	50c
Early Shirley Temple	Soft rich rose pink. Very large flowers, daintily frilled.....	10c	50c
Early Sonnet (Morse 1937)	Very large flowers of delicate blush pink,—a lovely new version of this color.....	25c	...
Early Star (Morse 1937)	Sparkling rose-pink on white ground; salmon shading. Much admired. Award of Merit, Dutch Horticultural Society, 1936.....	25c	...
Early Success (Morse 1935)	A lively sparkling rose pink on a white ground. Deeper than any other rose pink. Four flowers are common on the long stout stems....	10c	50c

You Don't Know to plant along with Old Favorites

ROSE—Carmine Rose

Early Pal (Morse 1931) Bold flowers of glorious carmine rose. Longest stemmed, largest flowered, and most vigorous of this color class. 10c 50c

SCARLET

Early Vulcan (Morse 1925) Vivid non-burning scarlet. Perhaps the best known and most popular early red. 10c 50c

WHITE

Early Snowstorm Improved Large frilled flowers on long stems. Clear white. 10c 50c

Early White Harmony (Morse 1929) Glistening pure white. Vigor, long stems and large blossoms make this the ideal florist's variety. Black seeded; therefore, a dependable sprouter. 10c 50c

Early Mixed Try a generous row of this mixture in your garden. The blend contains a choice selection of named varieties, and the flowers will make a brilliant show. 1/4 lb. \$1.25; oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

SWEET PEA, PERENNIAL (See Lathyrus Latifolius)

CHOICE SWEET PEA GROUPINGS FOR YOUR GARDEN

Spanish Mission Collection Here are ten Early Flowering Spencers that will give excellent satisfaction: **Apollo, Fortyniner, Giant Rose, Harmony, Triumph, Pal, Pride, Redwood, Attraction, Vulcan.**

Each set of ten, 75c

Early "Five" Collection A group of five dependables that gardeners should know: **American Beauty, Success, Marine, Sunray, White Harmony.**

Each set of five, 40c

SWEET ROCKET (See Hesperis)

SWEET SULTAN (See Centaurea)

SWEET WILLIAM (Dianthus Barbatus) [hP-2 ft.] When the late Tulips are gone in the spring and before many other flowers are in bloom, Sweet William will ornament the garden with rich and varied color. The hardy plants form erect tufts and bear handsome broad clusters of blossoms like little Pinks with delicately fringed petals.

Single Fine rounded clusters 3 or 4 inches across are composed of many disc-like flowers with overlapping fringed petals gayly colored and marked.

Newport Pink **Scarlet Beauty**

Any one of the above: 1/4 oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Fine Mixed 1/2 oz. 45c; pkt. 5c

Double Quite similar in habit and form to the single type, but the clusters are made up of many dainty double blossoms. Less showy than the single sorts, but longer in flower.

Mixed 1/4 oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

SWEET WIVELSFIELD (See Dianthus)

TASSEL FLOWER (See Cacalia)

TEXAS BLUE BONNET (See Lupin)

THIMBLE FLOWER (See Gilia)

THRIFT (See Armeria)

THUNBERGIA (Black Eyed Susan) [tP-C-4 ft.] This ornamental creeper will climb as well as twine if offered support. It is decorated by an abundance of fine triangular leaves and produces quantities of tubular flowers with broad expanded overlapping lobes about 1 inch across. The blossoms vary from white through buff to deep orange and are set off by a solid black center. A fine ground cover in sunny spots or overhanging a bare bank. It should be grown as an annual.

Alata Mixed 1/4 oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

TITHONIA (Mexican Sunflower) [tP-6 ft.] When seed is started indoors, this plant makes a brilliant showing about August 15 of the first year in the northern states. In mild climates it is perennial and can be planted outdoors spring or fall. The flowers of vivid orange-scarlet are like huge French Marigolds 3 or 4 inches across. The leaves have an odd appearance as though they had been cut into irregular patterns with scissors.

Speciosa Pkt. 15c

TRANSVAAL DAISY (See Gerbera)

VALERIANA (Garden Heliotrope) [hP-2 ft.] The silvery green foliage of this hardy plant spreads considerably, and its numerous stalks carry feathery clusters of tiny sweet scented florets. Since it needs little care, it is useful in spots like a rocky bank that receives scant attention and yet should have decoration.

Mixed 1/4 oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

VINCA ROSEA (Periwinkle) [tP-15 in.] Every year this plant from the Island of Madagascar increases in popularity because of its glossy dark green foliage and profusion of flowers. The blossoms are somewhat like those of Phlox, but they are larger and are not borne in clusters. The plants are entirely free from insects. In mild climates they are long season bloomers; in colder sections they may be treated as annuals for late summer and autumn bloom, by starting the plants indoors and setting them out later when the weather is warm.

The plants are good for potting as well as for use in the border and garden. The foliage is attractive even when the plant is not in bloom.

Pure White Blossoms entirely white.

Rosea Bright rose with crimson eye.

Rosea Alba White with rose center.

Mixed A choice blend of named sorts.

Any one of the above: 1/4 oz. 40c; pkt. 10c



To be sure of large plants and flowers, sow new seed of Sweet William every year.

Verbenas and Zinnias bloom

VERBENA [tP] You will make no mistake by choosing Verbenas for a dash of color in next year's garden. These popular dwarf creeping plants produce dark green foliage enlivened by many fine clusters of star-shaped blossoms with rounded lobed petals. The colors are refreshing in their brilliancy. Verbena will flower from mid-summer to frost from seeds started early in spring.

Hybrida Mammoth [8 in.] Sometimes called "Gigantea." A choice selection of the large flowering strain which bears fine rounded clusters of blossoms.

Blue Deep violet-blue with white eye.

Luminosa Flaming pink shading to coral.

Scarlet (Lucifer) Flaming red.

White Exquisite pure white.

Mixed A superb blend of mammoth sorts.

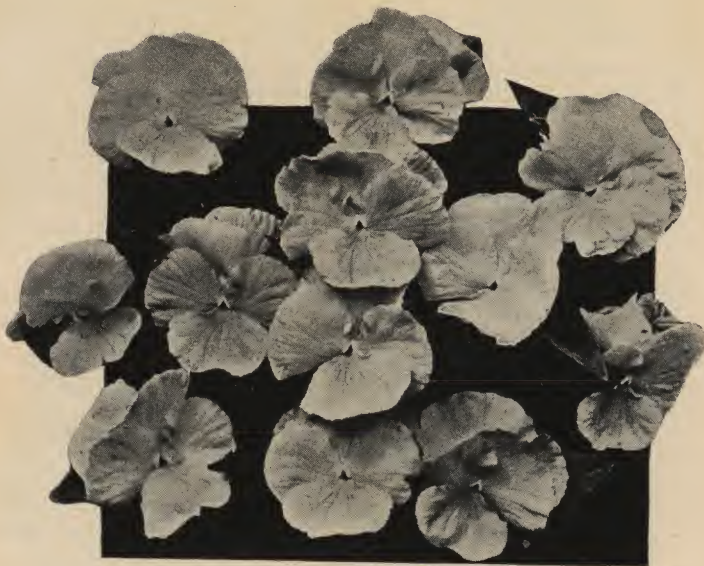
Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 15c

Hybrida [8 in.] The ever-reliable bedding type, very desirable for rock gardens, as well as for low borders, on account of the plant's trailing habits. Also excellent in window and porch boxes combined with flowers of taller habits. Good sized blossoms in a wide range of colors.

Scarlet (Defiance) Fiery red with small white eye.

Choice Mixed An assortment of all the vivid colors and intermediate shades.

Each of the above: $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c



Violas sometimes bloom when snow is on the ground.

VIOLA CORNUTA (Tufted Pansies) [hP-R-6 in.] Those who do not know the Viola often mistake it for a small-flowered Pansy. It belongs to the same great Violet family, but it is distinctly different. It is very hardy, and for that reason it is one of the best edging plants for the permanent border or rock garden. Over neat tufts of foliage the dainty flowers are gracefully poised on slender stems. Frequently the petals do not overlap as they do in many Pansies, and the spur or horn of the lower petal is more pronounced.

White Glistening white.

Yellow Bright gold.

Blue Perfection A fine light blue.

Any one of the above: $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; pkt. 15c

Jersey Gem The best deep violet-blue. Pkt. 25c

Mixed An assortment of many rich colors which blend admirably $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

VIRGINIAN STOCK [hA-6 in.] This was a favorite in gardens in the old days, and modern flower lovers should make use of it more often than they do. It can be sown quite early, and as summer comes on it will provide a pretty, fresh effect as an edging or in a low border. The plants produce quantities of four-petaled single red and white flowers with a faint perfume. The plants bloom for many weeks.

Mixed Oz. 35c; pkt. 5c

VISCARIA (Rose of Heaven) [hA-12 in.] Another colorful annual flower which the older generation may recall in gardens when they were young. The neat tufted plants with pale green leaves bear terminal flowers resembling tiny single wild roses. Throughout the summer there is a wealth of blossoms in shades of red, white, and blue.

Mixed Pkt. 10c

It's Free!

▲▲▲ Our special catalogue of
Dahlia and Gladiolus bulbs.
Send for it.

WALLFLOWER [hhB] A great favorite throughout Europe; it should be one of the garden's treasures in the milder sections of this country. In our Northern States even the early varieties may not flower out of doors before frost, but if taken up and potted they will furnish beautiful blooms indoors. They come in wonderfully rich tones of red, yellow, and brown and are deliciously perfumed.

Double [20 in.] Each plant normally produces a single vigorous stalk with drooping dark green leaves and a tapering spike thickly set with double flowers. It makes a fine accent plant in the front of the border. Shades of orange, yellow, and mulberry.

Mixed $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

WHITLAVIA (California Canterbury Bell) [hA-12 in.] This native of California does well everywhere and should be grown more generally. The leaves which are heart-shaped and toothed form a dense group. The blossoms are little bells of violet-blue intensified by clear white interiors. Each flower soon fades, but the continued succession of bloom keeps the plant in color for many weeks.

Gloxinoides Blue $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

WILD GARDEN, Mixed An interesting blend of easily grown annuals for a border of old-fashioned flowers. Of varying heights, averaging 20 inches. Pkt. 5c

WIND FLOWER (See Anemone)

WOOLFLOWER (See Celosia)

XERANTHEMUM (Everlasting) [hA-18 in.] When winter comes the person who has planted this dainty strawflower may have a lasting remembrance of his garden's summer beauty. The erect plants are graced with silvery foliage and carry on long slender stems double flower heads about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. These have one or two rows of ray petals around a dense central tuft of shorter, tubular florets. The exterior ray petals come in shades of white, pink, and purple, while the tufts are usually ivory white.

Double Mixed $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

YARROW (See Achillea)

continuously for Many Weeks

ZINNIA [hA] Perhaps the ancient and cultured Mayas of Mexico once cultivated this flower in their gardens. For, Zinnias were originally native wild flowers of that country. However, if the Mayas could see the new varieties we have today, they would be astonished that such superb blossoms could have come from the flowers they used to know.

Zinnias are particularly adapted to our hot American summers. They like rich, well-fertilized soil and a moderate amount of water. Such growing conditions will produce lusty, robust plants and gorgeous flowers. Zinnias bloom for many weeks.

The several classes we offer fill many needs in the garden, last for days as cut flowers, and are of choice quality.

Double Dahlia Flowered [2½ ft.] Enormous flowers, usually having slightly hollowed centers ringed with small tubular florets. The petals are quite loosely placed and tend to curl at the edges, giving the blossoms a crisp, fresh appearance. Although the type is still unstable, most of the flowers are beautifully double.

Canary (Canary Bird)	Light Rose (Exquisite)
Crimson (Crimson Monarch)	Orange and Gold (Oriole)
Golden Yellow (Golden Dawn)	Purple (Purple Prince)
Lavender (Dream)	Scarlet (Scarlet Flame)

White (Polar Bear)

Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 50c; pkt. 10c

Mixed.....¼ oz. 45c; pkt. 10c

Double California Giant [2½ ft.] These flowers are usually brighter than the Dahlia-flowered type and are nearly as large. Normally they are quite similar in shape, but the center is somewhat more elevated, and the rows of slightly convex petals are more regular, giving the bloom the appearance of being well shingled. This group will give great satisfaction.

Canary Yellow	Pink	Crimson	White	Orange
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Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 40c; pkt. 5c

Mixed.....¼ oz. 30c; pkt. 5c



Plant some of the separate colors of the Dahlia-flowered Zinnia. You'll be delighted.



If you like something unusual in flowers, you will be pleased with Fantasy, the cactus-petaled Zinnia.

Double Fantasy [2 ft.] Petals curved and partially quilled like those of the Cactus Dahlia. Flowers are of medium size and come in rich hues of red, rose, orange, and yellow. It is easy to grow.

Mixed.....½ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Double Elegans (Cut and Come Again) [2 ft.] These forerunners of the robust giant sorts produce relatively graceful plants adorned with fine double flowers about 2½ inches in diameter. They are quite dome-shaped and evenly double, and the petals are well overlapped. The colors are vivid, and these varieties are again returning to popularity.

Bright Scarlet	Golden Yellow	Salmon Rose
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Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Mixed.....½ oz. 40c; pkt. 10c

Double Mexicana [12 in.] Probably this miniature Zinnia is more nearly like the true Mexican native variety than any other. The double blossoms are a rich orange in color, usually with a deeper tone toward their bases. It is an edging gem.

Orange.....½ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Mexicana Hybrids [12 in.] A miniature Zinnia somewhat like French Marigold with flowers of yellow, orange, and mahogany—frequently variegated. Some blossoms are double and some single. Good for edging and long-lasting bouquets... ½ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Double Lilliput [12 in.] A charming dwarf which is excellent for low borders or edgings. The plants are of tidy habit and produce a bounteous supply of very double pompon flowers about 1½ inches across. The colors are bright and well varied.

Canary Yellow	Orange	Salmon Rose
Crimson	Purple	Scarlet
	White	

Any one of the above: ¼ oz. 35c; pkt. 10c

Mixed.....¼ oz. 30c; pkt. 10c

Flowers grouped for Special Uses

FOR CUT FLOWERS

Adonis
Agrostemma
Anchusa
Anemone coronaria
Antirrhinum
Arctotis
Asclepias tuberosa
Aster
Cacalia
Calendula
Calliopsis
Candytuft
Carnation
Centaurea cyanus (Bachelor Button)
Centaurea imperialis (Sweet Sultan)
Chrysanthemum
Clarkia
Columbine
Coreopsis
Cosmos
Dahlia
Delphinium
Didiscus
Gaillardia
Gerbera
Gladiolus
Gypsophila
Helichrysum
Lathyrus (Perennial Sweet Pea)
Lupin
Marigold
Nasturtium
Nigella
Oenothera
Penstemon
Poppy (Nudicaule)
Pyrethrum roseum
Rudbeckia
Salpiglossis
Scabiosa
Schizanthus
Shasta Daisy
Stevia
Sweet Pea
Zinnia

FOR FRAGRANCE

Abronia
Alyssum
Candytuft
Carnation
Centaurea imperialis
Heliotrope
Hesperis matronalis (Sweet Rocket)
Lavender
Lilium
Matthiola
Mignonette
Nicotiana
Petunia
Primula
Scabiosa
Stock
Sweet Pea
Sweet William
Valeriana
Verbena
Wallflower

FOR WINTER BOUQUETS

Acroclium
Celosia cristata
Globe Amaranth
Gypsophila paniculata

FOR WINTER BOUQUETS —Cont.

Helichrysum
Lunaria
Physalis
Rhodanthe
Statice
Xeranthemum

FOR SEMI-SHADE

Anchusa italica
Balsam
Bellis perennis
Campanula
Centaurea
Clarkia
Coleus
Columbine
Geum
Godetia
Linaria
Lupin
Mignonette
Myosotis
Pansy
Platycodon
Sweet William

FOR WITHSTANDING DROUGHT

Abronia
Achillea
Ageratum
Alyssum procumbens
Arctotis
Armeria
Asclepias tuberosa
Aubrietia
Bartonia
Brachycome
Browallia
Calliopsis
Campanula pyramidalis
Candytuft
Collinsia
Coreopsis
Cosmos
Cynoglossum
Dimorphotheca
Euphorbia
Four-o'clock
Hollyhock
Humulus japonicus
Kudzu Vine
Lavender
Lupin texensis
Mesembryanthemum tricolor
Mesembryanthemum crystallinum
Petunia
Portulaca
Sedum
Statice
Sunflower
Tithonia
Verbena
Vinca
Zinnia

FOR EARLY BLOOM

Alyssum saxatile
Anemone
Arabis
Aubrietia
Bellis perennis
Calendula
Campanula carpatia

FOR EARLY BLOOM—Cont.

Cerastium
Columbine
Coreopsis
Delphinium
Digitalis
Erinus
Erysimum
Gaillardia grandiflora
Pansy
Phacelia
Primula, Hardy
Pyrethrum roseum
Ranunculus
Sweet William
Viola

FOR MIDSUMMER BLOOM

Achillea
Ageratum
Brachycome
Calliopsis
Coreopsis
Dimorphotheca
Eschscholtzia
Gaillardia picta
Hollyhock
Lathyrus latifolius
Lobelia, Annuals
Nasturtium
Petunia
Penstemon
Phlox drummondii
Poppy
Scabiosa, Annual
Shasta Daisy
Verbena
Vinca
Viola
Zinnia

FOR LATE BLOOM

Alyssum, Sweet
Antirrhinum
Aster
Calendula
Celosia
Coreopsis
Cosmos
Dahlia
Gaillardia
Globe Amaranth
Hunnemania
Marigold
Pansy
Salvia
Vinca
Viola
Zinnia

FOR WILD FLOWER GARDENS

Aquilegia coerulea
Asclepias tuberosa
Aster, Perennial
Heuchera (Coral Bells)
Lupin
Rudbeckia (Cone Flower)

FOR FOLIAGE EFFECTS

Amaranthus tricolor
Asparagus
Coleus
Centaurea gymnocarpa
Euphorbia variegata
Euphorbia heterophylla
Kochia
Ricin

FOR HOUSE PLANTS

Asparagus sprengeri
Asparagus plumosus nanus
Begonia
Browallia
Celosia, Dwarf Crested
Cineraria
Coleus
Euphorbia heterophylla
Geranium
Lantana
Mimosa
Passiflora (Passion flower)
Primula chinensis
Primula malacoides
Smilax
Stock

FOR WINDOW BOXES

Ageratum
Antirrhinum, Giant Bedding
Asparagus sprengeri
Begonia
Coleus
Geranium
Heliotrope
Lantana
Lobelia, Annuals
Morning Glory
Nasturtium, Dwarf
Petunia
Phlox drummondii
Thunbergia
Verbena

FOR BACKGROUNDS AND BORDERS (Tall, 3 ft. or more)

Annuals
Amaranthus caudatus
†Antirrhinum maximum
Celosia, Feathered
Cleome pungens
Cosmos
Lavatera
Ricin (Castor Bean)
Sunflower
Tithonia

Perennials

Anchusa italica
Aster, Perennial
Buddleia
Campanula persicifolia
Campanula pyramidalis
*Dahlia
Delphinium, Tall Hybrids
Digitalis (Foxglove)
Gypsophila paniculata
Hibiscus
Hollyhock
Lupin polyphyllus
Physostegia

FOR BORDERS, ETC. (Medium tall, 20 in. to 3 ft.)

Annuals

Amaranthus tricolor
Anchusa capensis
†Antirrhinum majus
Arctotis
Aster, Annual
†Calliopsis
Canna
Celosia childsi
†Centaurea cyanus
Chrysanthemum, Annual
Clarkia
Coreopsis
Cosmidium
Cynoglossum

†Equally suitable for spring or fall planting. Fall planting assures earlier flowers.

*Perennials that will not survive frost.

and arranged according to Height

FOR BORDERS, ETC.—Cont. (Medium tall, 20 in. to 3 ft.)

Annuals—Cont.

Didiscus
†Euphorbia variegata
†Euphorbia heterophylla
Four-o'clock
Gilia
Godetia, Double
Gypsophila, Annual
Helichrysum
Heliotrope
†Kochia
†Larkspur, Annual
†Lupin hartwegii
†Marigold, Tall
Nicotiana
Petunia hybrida
Poppy, Tall Somniferum
Rudbeckia
Salpiglossis
Salvia splendens
Scabiosa, Annual
Statice
Stevia
Zinnia, Tall Sorts

Perennials

Achillea
Asclepias
Columbine
Delphinium
Gaillardia grandiflora
Geum
*Gladiolus
Lavender
Lilium regale
Matricaria
Oenothera
Poppy, Oriental
Penstemon
Pyrethrum roseum
Salvia farinacea
Scabiosa caucasica
Shasta Daisy
Valeriana

FOR BEDDING AND BORDERS (Semi-dwarf, 10 to 20 in.)

Annuals

Acroclonium
Adonis
Ageratum
†Antirrhinum, Giant Bedding

†Equally suitable for spring or fall planting.

FOR BEDDING AND BORDERS —Cont. (Semi-dwarf, 10 to 20 in.)

Annuals—Cont.

Balsam
Bartonia
†Brachycome
Browallia
Cacalia
†Calendula
†Candytuft
Carnation
Coleus
Collinsia
†Dianthus (Pinks)
Dimorphotheca
Erysimum (Afghan Gilliflower)
†Eschscholtzia
Gaillardia picta
Gerbera
Godetia, Single
†Hunnemannia
Job's Tears
Linaria maroccana
Linum (Scarlet Flax)
Lupin texensis (Texas Blue-bonnet)
Matthiola
Mignonette
Mimosa
Nasturtium, Dwarf
Nigella (Love-in-a-Mist)
Petunia
Phlox drummondii
†Poppy, Shirley
Rhodanthe
Salvia, Bonfire
Salvia patens
Schizanthus
Stock
Vinca
Viscaria
Wallflower, Single Earliest
Whitlavia
Xeranthemum
Zinnia, Dwarf Sorts

Perennials

Agrostemma
Hesperis (Sweet Rocket)
Heuchera
Linum perenne
Physalis (Chinese Lantern)
Platycodon
Poppy, Nudicaule
Scabiosa columbaria

Fall planting assures earlier flowers.

FOR EDGINGS (Dwarf, 10 in. or less)

Annuals

Abronia
†Alyssum
Anagallis
Lobelia
†Marigold, Dwarf
Mesembryanthemum
crystallinum (Ice Plant)
Mesembryanthemum
tricolor (Dew Plant)
Nemesia
Nemophila
†Pansy
Phacelia
Portulaca
Saponaria
Verbena
Virginian Stock

Perennials

Anemone
Arabis
Armeria
Aubrietia
Bellis perennis
Campanula carpatia
Cerastium (Snow-in-Summer)
Erinus
Iberis
Myosotis
Primula, Hardy
Ranunculus
Sedum acre
Viola

FOR ROCK GARDENS

Annuals

Abronia
†Alyssum, Sweet
†Brachycome
Dimorphotheca
Lobelia, Annuals
Mesembryanthemum
crystallinum
Mesembryanthemum tricolor
Phlox drummondii
Portulaca
Saponaria
Schizanthus
Thunbergia
Statice

*Perennials that will not survive frost.

FOR ROCK GARDENS—Cont.

Annuals—Cont.

Verbena
Virginia Stock

Perennials

Alyssum saxatile
Anemone
Arabis
Armeria
Asclepias tuberosa
Aubrietia
Bellis perennis
Campanula carpatia
Cheiranthus (biennial)
Cerastium (Snow-in-summer)
Columbine
Dianthus plumarius
Erinus
Gypsophila paniculata
Heuchera (Coral bells)
Linum
Mimulus
Myosotis (Forget-me-not)
Platycodon
Poppy (Nudicaule)
Primula, Hardy
Ranunculus
Sedum acre
Viola

FOR SCREENING AND ORNAMENT (Climbers)

Annuals

Cardinal Climber
Cypress Vine
Dolichos lablab (Hyacinth Bean)
Dolichos lignosus (Australian Pea Vine)
Gourd
Humulus
Ipomoea
Momordica
Morning Glory
Scarlet Runner Bean
Sweet Pea
Thunbergia

Perennials

†Cobaea scandens
†Dolichos lignosus
Kudzu Vine
Lathyrus latifolius
*Passiflora

Garden Beginners! Here's a plan for You!

FERRY'S BLUEPRINT GARDEN consists of six small packets of flowers in one envelope. There are one each of Blue Bachelor's Button (Centaurea cyanus), Early Mammoth Cosmos, Guinea Gold Marigold, White King Petunia, Fine Mixed Portulaca, and Giant Flowered Scarlet Zinnia. The garden is simple to make, and the flowers are all easy to grow.

Ferry's Blueprint Garden25c

FUN
for
Boys
and
Girls



Enjoyable
for
ANY
Age

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